

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy and rain. Temp. 48-52. Thursday, showers and wind. 48-52. Friday, showers and wind. 48-52. Saturday, showers and wind. 48-52. Sunday, showers and wind. 48-52. NEW YORK: Wednesday, cloudy. Temp. 48-52. Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 48-52. Friday, cloudy. Temp. 48-52. Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 48-52. Sunday, cloudy. Temp. 48-52.

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1978

Algeria	4.50	Dh. Green	22	Dr. Netherlands	7.75	Fl.
Argentina	2.75	Arg. Pes.	150	Dr. Norway	20	Fl.
Australia	1.75	Aus. \$	1.50	Dr. Portugal	2.25	Esc.
Bahamas	0.60	Bah. \$	1.00	Dr. Spain	165	Ptas.
Bahrain	2.35	Bah. \$	1.00	Dr. Sweden	4.00	Kr.
Belgium	2.35	Bel. \$	1.00	Dr. Switzerland	1.00	Sfr.
Belize	2.35	Belize \$	1.00	Dr. Taiwan	1.25	N.T.
Bolivia	2.35	Bol. \$	1.00	Dr. Turkey	1.25	Liras
Bosnia	2.35	Bos. \$	1.00	Dr. U.S.	1.00	Doll.
Botswana	2.35	Bot. \$	1.00	Dr. West Germany	1.00	DM.
Brazil	2.35	Brazil \$	1.00	Dr. Yugoslavia	20	Din.
Brunei	2.35	Brunei \$	1.00			
Bulgaria	2.35	Bulg. \$	1.00			
Burkina Faso	2.35	Bur. \$	1.00			
Burundi	2.35	Bur. \$	1.00			
Cambodia	2.35	Camb. \$	1.00			
Cameroon	2.35	Cam. \$	1.00			
Canada	2.35	Can. \$	1.00			
Cape Verde	2.35	Cape \$	1.00			
Cayman Islands	2.35	Cay. \$	1.00			
Czechoslovakia	2.35	Czech \$	1.00			
Dominican Republic	2.35	Domin. \$	1.00			
Dominica	2.35	Domin. \$	1.00			
Ecuador	2.35	Ecuador \$	1.00			
El Salvador	2.35	El Sal. \$	1.00			
Equatorial Guinea	2.35	Equat. \$	1.00			
Eritrea	2.35	Erit. \$	1.00			
Ethiopia	2.35	Eth. \$	1.00			
Fiji	2.35	Fiji \$	1.00			
Ghana	2.35	Ghana \$	1.00			
Gibraltar	2.35	Gib. \$	1.00			
Guatemala	2.35	Guat. \$	1.00			
Guinea	2.35	Guinea \$	1.00			
Guinea-Bissau	2.35	Guinea-B. \$	1.00			
Haiti	2.35	Haiti \$	1.00			
Honduras	2.35	Hond. \$	1.00			
Hungary	2.35	Hung. \$	1.00			
Iceland	2.35	Iceland \$	1.00			
India	2.35	India \$	1.00			
Indonesia	2.35	Indo \$	1.00			
Iran	2.35	Iran \$	1.00			
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Ireland	2.35	Ireland \$	1.00			
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Italy	2.35	Italy \$	1.00			
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Japan	2.35	Japan \$	1.00			
Jordan	2.35	Jordan \$	1.00			
Kazakhstan	2.35	Kazakh \$	1.00			
Kenya	2.35	Kenya \$	1.00			
Korea	2.35	Korea \$	1.00			
Kuwait	2.35	Kuwait \$	1.00			
Laos	2.35	Laos \$	1.00			
Latvia	2.35	Latvia \$	1.00			
Lebanon	2.35	Lebanon \$	1.00			
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Lithuania	2.35	Lithuania \$	1.00			
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Macao	2.35	Macao \$	1.00			
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Malawi	2.35	Malawi \$	1.00			
Malaysia	2.35	Malaysia \$	1.00			
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Malta	2.35	Malta \$	1.00			
Mauritania	2.35	Mauritania \$	1.00			
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Montenegro	2.35	Montenegro \$	1.00			
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Mozambique	2.35	Mozambique \$	1.00			
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Niger	2.35	Niger \$	1.00			
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North Korea	2.35	North Korea \$	1.00			
Oman	2.35	Oman \$	1.00			
Pakistan	2.35	Pakistan \$	1.00			
Panama	2.35	Panama \$	1.00			
Papua New Guinea	2.35	Papua \$	1.00			
Paraguay	2.35	Paraguay \$	1.00			
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Philippines	2.35	Philippines \$	1.00			
Poland	2.35	Poland \$	1.00			
Portugal	2.35	Portugal \$	1.00			
Romania	2.35	Romania \$	1.00			
Rwanda	2.35	Rwanda \$	1.00			
Saudi Arabia	2.35	Saudi \$	1.00			
Senegal	2.35	Senegal \$	1.00			
Sierra Leone	2.35	Sierra \$	1.00			
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Slovenia	2.35	Slovenia \$	1.00			
Somalia	2.35	Somalia \$	1.00			
South Africa	2.35	South Africa \$	1.00			
South Korea	2.35	South Korea \$	1.00			
Spain	2.35	Spain \$	1.00			
Sri Lanka	2.35	Sri Lanka \$	1.00			
St. Kitts	2.35	St. Kitts \$	1.00			
St. Lucia	2.35	St. Lucia \$	1.00			
St. Vincent	2.35	St. Vincent \$	1.00			
Sweden	2.35	Sweden \$	1.00			
Switzerland	2.35	Switzerland \$	1.00			
Taiwan	2.35	Taiwan \$	1.00			
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Uganda	2.35	Uganda \$	1.00			
Ukraine	2.35	Ukraine \$	1.00			
United Kingdom	2.35	United Kingdom \$	1.00			
United States	2.35	United States \$	1.00			
Uruguay	2.35	Uruguay \$	1.00			
Uzbekistan	2.35	Uzbekistan \$	1.00			
Venezuela	2.35	Venezuela \$	1.00			
Vietnam	2.35	Vietnam \$	1.00			
Yemen	2.35	Yemen \$	1.00			
Zambia	2.35	Zambia \$	1.00			
Zimbabwe	2.35	Zimbabwe \$	1.00			

Established 1887



Rhodesian soldiers flee as fuel drums floating on oily water explode Monday at a Salisbury fuel dump attacked by black nationalist guerrillas. The soldiers had built sandbag embankments to contain the spreading oil. No one was injured.

## Destroy 11 Tanks in Heavy Blow to Economy

### Nkomo Rebels Blast Rhodesia Refinery

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Guerrillas last night blew up an oil-refining complex in the greatest blow that they have dealt Rhodesia's economy in the six-year guerrilla war, authorities said today.

In Lusaka, Zambia, Joshua Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union claimed responsibility for the attack that sparked the explosion and fire. Rhodesian military sources said that they believe the claim.

The fire continued to burn out of control and firefighters pumped water on the few storage tanks still standing. Fire officials said that at least 11 tanks and fuel valued at more than \$3 million had been destroyed. Government sources close to the energy sector put the loss at \$10.3 million. There were no injuries or deaths reported.

**No Increased Rationing**  
Gasoline is rationed in Rhodesia, and motorists began lining up today at Salisbury gas stations. The government moved to forestall a panic, saying in a statement: "There will be no petrol shortage as a result of last night's fire. It will not be necessary to reduce petrol rations for private motorists or business users. . . . It is hoped there will be little or no interruption of normal supplies to the public."

Rhodesia depends entirely on South Africa for its fuel supplies, which are delivered by road and rail, despite international trade sanctions.

British Petroleum acknowledged

Oct. 22 that it participated in sanctions-busting with Shell, Mobil, Caltex (Texaco) and Total by funneling oil to Rhodesia through South Africa until Sept. 15. The international firms have maintained that they have no control over the South African corporations that si-

## To End 'Gossip Mongering'

### Botha Vows Clampdown On Press in South Africa

By John F. Burns

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Prime Minister Pieter Botha, his government's credibility damaged by a political scandal uncovered largely by the anti-government press, has declared that "gossip mongering" will be curbed by legislation next year.

Mr. Botha said yesterday that the legislation would have the effect of forcing newspapers to disclose their sources to the courts. The intention would be to end unattributed "gossip," which he said had masqueraded as fact during investigations into the scandal.

He gave no details, but his statement left no doubt that the press bill would go beyond the dozens of existing statutes that restrict press freedom.

Reporters already can be forced to disclose their sources in matters involving possible criminal charges.

phon off fuel imports, mainly from Iran, to Rhodesia.

The fire started in the Shell-British Petroleum section of a complex, that also provides fuel-storage facilities for Caltex, Mobil and Total, according to the Salisbury Fire Department.

Office buildings nearby were evacuated, and scores of residents fled from the nearby black township of Harari, even though they were not threatened by the fire.

Military sources that said the explosion appears to have been started by one or more armor-piercing rockets, probably an RPG-7 (rocket-propelled grenade).

Because of the sophisticated nature of the attack, the sources suspected at once that it was the work of the Zimbabwe Peoples Revolutionary Army, the military arm of Mr. Nkomo's faction of the Patriotic Front, which he controls with Mozambique-based Robert Mugabe.

Rhodesian authorities contend

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## In Surprise Move Italy Decides to Join EEC Money System

By Murray Seeger

BRUSSELS, Dec. 12 — After a few days of intensive, secret diplomatic contacts, the government of Italy announced today that it will join the European Monetary System when it starts to function next year.

The surprise announcement by Premier Giulio Andreotti occurred a week after he had told his partners in the European Economic Community that Italy could not join the system under the economic conditions proposed. In the ensuing days, according to EEC sources, Mr. Andreotti had private conversations with the chief sponsors of the system, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France, and apparently received reassurance on financial issues important to the Italian government.

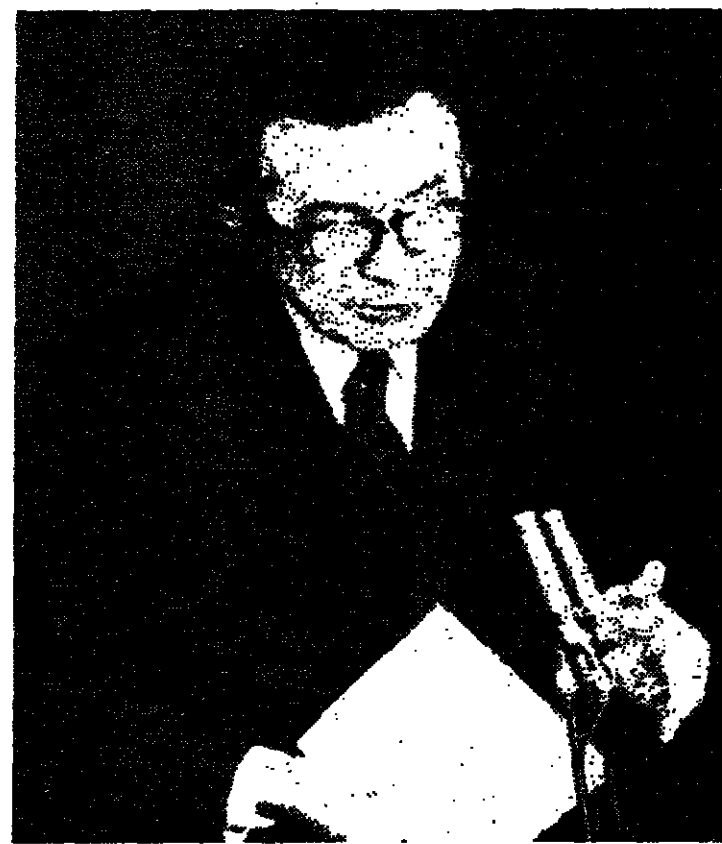
The announcement in Rome increased the chances that Ireland also would change its position and decide to join the EMS along with six other Common Market countries, leaving only Britain among the members on the outside.

Premier John Lynch of Ireland said that his government would make a final decision before the meeting of EEC finance ministers here next week, when final details of the system are expected to be announced.

## Change by Britain Unlikely

Britain was the only member that had made a firm decision not to join the EMS from the beginning and any change in its position is not expected until after a parliamentary election next year.

Mr. Andreotti's statement over-



Giulio Andreotti announces Italy's decision to join EMS.

shadowed an earlier statement in Oslo that Norway, which is not an EEC member, had decided against joining the EMS at its inception and was also dropping out of the European Currency Association

known as the snake, which forms the foundation of the EMS.

"Italy's participation in the EMS is coherent with the government's undertaking to re-establish our economy, reducing inflation and

increasing the rate of economic growth," Mr. Andreotti told his Chamber of Deputies. "If we do not join immediately, our very will to achieve these objectives could be put in doubt with serious consequences."

Italy's decision last week to withhold its approval for participating in the EMS had been a surprise. According to Italian sources, the primary reason that Mr. Andreotti balked at the Brussels meeting of the Council of Europe, which included the nine EEC heads of government, was because France refused to approve a big shift in regional development funds to Italy and Ireland.

Those two countries insisted that they could not afford to subject themselves to the economic discipline of the EMS without more financial aid from the EEC.

## Special Italian Provision

Under the proposed rules for the EMS, member countries will maintain the value of their currencies within an agreed percentage of a central value for all currencies. The Italians had won a special provision that the lira would be allowed to fluctuate about 6 percent compared with 2.25 percent for the other currencies.

Some Italian experts have asserted that, with inflation in that country running at an annual rate of 12 percent, Rome should first stabilize its economy — before entering the EMS. Mr. Andreotti and his Cabinet apparently accepted the opposite advice: that Italy could enter the EMS and use the required currency rules to impose strong restraints on the economy.

In addition, informed EEC sources suggested that Mr. Andreotti may have received from Paris and Bonn individual assurances of future economic aid that the German and French leaders were unwilling to guarantee at the Brussels summit conference.

From France, Mr. Andreotti needed assurance of future support for an increase in aid from the EEC Fund for Development of Poorer Regions. Mr. Andreotti never put a specific price on the increased aid that Rome wanted but the amount would be substantial.

## Change in Subsidy Sought

From Germany, the Italians wanted support for a change in the EEC agriculture subsidy program, which effectively rewards farmers in the richer northern countries more than Italian growers.

The EEC commissioners, the executive branch of the Common Market, have determined not to increase farm price supports next year and to consider a revision in the system. Backing from Mr. Schmidt would make such a program more likely to succeed since German farmers have been among those more richly rewarded by the present system.

Mr. Andreotti's decision to leave the snake, which is now composed only of Germany, Denmark, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, was seen as a tactical move by Premier Odino Nordi. Since two of Norway's mayors, Sweden and Britain, are outside the snake and EMS, Oslo felt at a competitive disadvantage.

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## No Eulogies, No Salutes

## Israel's Golda Meir Buried In Stark, Simple Service

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, Dec. 12 (WP) — Golda Meir, the once pre-eminent leader of the Jewish people and a moving force behind the creation of the state of Israel, was buried today as she had asked to be — simply, solemnly and without eulogies and official salutes.

A cold, penetrating rain fell over Mount Herzl as Mrs. Meir, who died Friday at 80, was lowered into a grave and Israel's chief army cantor chanted prayers asking God to put the dead at rest in heaven.

Several hundred relatives, friends, government officials and foreign dignitaries from around the world crowded the graveside to observe the starkly simple and brief service.

Earlier, in the foyer of the Knesset, Israel's parliament, about 1,000

mourners attended a requiem service that was similarly brief and simple.

There, under Marc Chagall's imposing 24-foot-high mural depicting the tumultuous history of the Jewish people, Mrs. Meir lay in state in a plain coffin covered with the blue-and-white Israeli flag atop a black bier flanked by a military honor guard and two burning torches.

As the hundreds of mourners filed into the vast hall, two army chaplains softly recited psalms until the chief army chaplain, Brig. Gen. Gad Navon, opened the services with readings from the Book of Psalms.

Mrs. Meir's son, Menachem, recited Kaddish, the traditional Jewish prayer for the dead that glorifies God but does not mention the person who died. His voice broke with emotion as, reading in Aramaic, he concluded with the verse, "he who makes peace in heaven will make peace on Israel, Amen."

In the front row were members of the immediate family, President Yitzhak Navon, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, members of the Cabinet and leaders of the Knesset and other officials and members of the foreign delegations.

The largest delegation, from the United States, included Lillian Carter, the president's mother; Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg, senators, representatives and governors and leaders of the U.S. Jewish community.

Following the symbolic tearing of clothing by close relatives, an ancient expression of bereavement, and readings from Mrs. Meir's writings by Israeli actress Orna Porat, six army lieutenant colonels carried the coffin outside the procession to Mount Herzl.

The symbolic tearing of clothing by close relatives, an ancient expression of bereavement, and readings from Mrs. Meir's writings by Israeli actress Orna Porat, six army lieutenant colonels carried the coffin outside the procession to Mount Herzl.

They said that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's remarks largely paralleling King Hussein's views might further cool France's relations with Israel, but that it may strengthen Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's drive for Israel to deal with the rights of the Palestinians.

## Layoffs in Steel Slated in France

PARIS, Dec. 12 (AP) — Prime Minister Raymond Barre's comprehensive plan to restructure French industry resulted in further layoffs today, including 13,400 in the important steel sector.

Claude Etchegaray, president of the Usinor-Chiers-Chatillon steel group, announced plans to reduce its 47,000-man work force by 13,400 over the next two years. Another steel firm, the Sacilor-Sollac group, disclosed plans Friday to eliminate 8,500 jobs next year and in 1980.

Mr. Barre's bold plan to modernize industry, done mostly by cutting government subsidies, could result in a drop in the number of French steel workers to about 118,000 by the end of 1980 from its 1974 level of 158,000, industry sources say.

## Volcano Erupts in Japan

TOKYO, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Mount Tarumae, a 1,040-meter-high volcano on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido, erupted today.



Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Vance pay their respects at bier of Golda Meir. The U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Samuel Lewis, is at left.

## Botha Vows Clampdown On Press in South Africa

(Continued from Page 1)

involved in a double murder last year. During an emergency parliamentary session late last week, several opposition politicians cited press reports that the killings of Robert Smit, a politician and financier, and of his wife, Cora, were linked to the scandal.

The new restrictions on the press apparently would be the only major legislative reform to emerge from the scandal. Apart from minor administrative changes, Mr. Botha has offered no reforms to curb practices under which top officials launched dozens of secret schemes to gain sympathy at home and abroad for South Africa's race policies.

Press revelations, confirmed by a judicial report last week, showed that at least \$73 million was spent in a five-year period on projects that sought to manipulate and deceive the public, principally through covert control of publications.

At least \$37 million went to an ostensibly private newspaper in Johannesburg, the Citizen, that turned out to have been founded by the government as a means of propagating its race policies.

Details of another 137 projects

were withheld by the judicial commission on grounds of national security. But the picture it presented of some of the country's highest officials lying to Parliament, putting subordinates in fear for their lives and stealing from the secret funds has shaken the country, including many in the dominant minority of Dutch-descended Afrikaners.

A prominent Afrikaner, Johan Boshoff, until recently head of one of the three government universities for blacks, announced his resignation from the ruling National Party over the affair. "My sense of justice has been outraged," said Mr. Boshoff, who is a member of the Broederbond, a secret Afrikaner society that has great influence on the government.

At the end of the emergency parliamentary session, members of the ruling party gave the government a strong vote of confidence. Privately, however, many reported a groundswell of discontent among their constituents, who have given almost unquestioning support to the National Party during its 30 years in power.

Helen Suzman of the Progressive-Federal Party compared the activities of one of the officials involved in the scandal with the practices of Nazi Germany. Mrs. Suzman angered Mr. Botha in the closing hours of the marathon debate when his stinging references to Gen. Hendrik Van den Bergh, who was chief of the Bureau for State Security until two months ago.

"Gen. Van den Bergh is our very own Heinrich Himmler," she said, adding that the general was "the big black spider" at the center of a web of official deception.

Mr. Botha, who earlier had blamed the opposition and the press for damage done to the country by the scandal, responded with a 75-minute tirade in which he first raised the specter of the new press bill. He cited the speech of the opposition's Mr. Bamford, who had asked Mr. Botha's assurance that the murders of the Smit couple were not linked to the scandal.

Mr. Botha made no direct reference to the murders, which occurred in the Transvaal town of Springs where Mr. Smit was a government candidate in last year's general election. Newspaper reports, some of them citing police sources, have suggested that foreign assassins were brought into the country to stop Mr. Smit from revealing what he had learned of the scandal through his contacts in financial and political circles.

In a speech marking the 15th anniversary of Kenya's independence from Britain, Mr. Moi warned, however, that his government would not hesitate to take firm action against anyone who threatens the peace of the country.

Kenya's political prisoners — always a tiny number by most African standards — were mostly opposition politicians, some of whom had taken part in the formation of a party that was subsequently banned.

## Kenya Releases 16 Prisoners

NAIROBI, Kenya, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi announced today that he has released all 16 of the nation's political prisoners in a gesture to "unity and stability."

In a speech marking the 15th anniversary of Kenya's independence from Britain, Mr. Moi warned, however, that his government would not hesitate to take firm action against anyone who threatens the peace of the country.

Kenya's political prisoners — always a tiny number by most African standards — were mostly opposition politicians, some of whom had taken part in the formation of a party that was subsequently banned.

## 4 Drug Arrests in Rome

ROME, Dec. 12 (AP) — Four men were arrested today for smuggling heroin, hashish and marijuana in three unrelated searches of luggage at Leonardo da Vinci airport, airport police reported.

## HARRY'S N.Y. BAR

Est. 1911  
5 rue Daubou, PARIS  
Falkentum Str. 9 Munich.

## SWAPO Leader Assails Election

LUANDA, Angola, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa Peoples Organization (SWAPO), today accused South African troops of forcing Namibian voters at gunpoint to election polls and said he would intensify the guerrilla war.

Mr. Nujoma spoke at a 45-minute meeting with Western reporters accompanying U.S. Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D.

The guerrilla leader said that South Africa's claim of an 81-percent turnout during last week's elections for a constituent assembly in South-West Africa (Namibia) was "a lie."

## Carter Cites 'Good Progress' on SALT

(Continued from Page 1)

that it is in their own best interests to hold down oil prices and thus avoid aggravating inflation in the world, which could adversely affect the value of the dollar and thus OPEC dollar holdings.

Said that the United States wants to have greater trade with China and the Soviet Union, but must weigh trading opportunities in light of statutory restraints on trade with countries "who are potential adversaries of ours" — he mentioned the Soviet Union — so as not to increase their military capabilities.

He said that there had been growing trade between the United States and both of the Communist giants. He predicted that if "in the future we have normal diplomatic relationships with China," trade would increase.

Said that he was "pleased" with the results of U.S. efforts in the last year to try to bring about peaceful resolution of various international difficulties. He said that his own reputation and that of the United States "has been at stake" in these attempts, which he said included Nicaragua, Namibia, Cyprus, the Middle East and the Strategic Arms Control Talks with the Soviet Union.

He said that "steady progress" had been made in the last two years in the SALT discussions. "I can't recall any time when there was a retrogression or pause in the commitment to reach an agreement," he said.

On the possible summit meeting here with Mr. Brezhnev, Mr. Carter said: "I think that as we approach a time when we are sure that there have been resolved that are still in negotiation, at that time we will have a summit meeting. And at that

summit meeting we will discuss not only concluding the SALT agreement officially, but also have a broad agenda of other items that are of mutual interest to us and the Soviet Union."

White House officials concede that they will have a major fight on their hands to win Senate ratification of a SALT treaty, which requires a two-thirds majority. The president has left the door open to

submitting all or part of a SALT accord as an executive agreement that requires majority approval, despite strong objections to any parliamentary device lodged by Senate leaders of both parties.

## Italy to Join Europe Monetary System

(Continued from Page 1)

advantage. Its membership in the snake has tended to over-value the kroner and make Norwegian export prices higher than competitors.

If the Norwegian kroner is devalued in open market trading, Oslo may decide to enter the EMS at a lower rate than it would if it chose to enter now. Sweden is also

waiting for future developments before deciding to join the EMS.

Los Angeles Times

## Communists Still Opposed

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, Dec. 12 — Giorgio Napolitano, a senior Communist

## 'Clockwork' Robbery by 7 Nets

## \$3 Million at Kennedy Airport

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Seven masked men, brandishing shotguns and automatic pistols, drove up to a Lufthansa airlines cargo facility at Kennedy International Airport early yesterday, handcuffed nine employees and beat another, disconnected an alarm and made off with \$3 million in cash and jewelry worth possibly \$2 million.

They noted that the bandits were familiar with the layout of the cargo building, that they knew the exact location of a storage room where the currency was kept and that they had even addressed several of the Lufthansa employees by their first names.

"It went off like clockwork," said James Connolly, a spokesman for the police force of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which runs Kennedy Airport. "It was well-planned, well-organized and well-executed. They were so well-prepared that they had enough handcuffs for all the employees."

The currency that the robbers carried off was in U.S. dollars, deutsche marks and Spanish pesetas that arrived last Friday from West Germany. It was part of a \$5 million shipment from the Commerzbank of Frankfurt to the Chase Manhattan Bank in New York City.

But Chase officials said yesterday that only \$2 million of the shipment was delivered to them last week and they were puzzled why the rest of the money, \$3 million, was not also delivered.

## Hostility to U.S. Workers Rises in Iran

(Continued from Page 1)

cerned. He warned U.S. company officials that he did not want to see "Yankee Go Home" signs appear on the walls of Iranian cities.

Today his fear has come true.

## Many Vietnam Veterans

Much of the problem is with employees of the biggest U.S. firms here: Bell Helicopter International, which has a contract to train Iranian servicemen to run the shah's helicopter fleet.

The initial scope of the program has increased so much that Bell has had to hire just about anyone it can find with experience in flying and maintaining combat helicopters. Usually that has meant chopper pilots and mechanics who served in Vietnam.

Most of Bell's 1,800 employees here are conscientious family men and stay out of trouble. But the behavior of others has been egregious enough to tar everyone.

"There are large numbers of two groups," a Western resident of Isfahan said. "A lot are Vietnam veterans whose only experience outside the country has been, as basically an occupation force answerable to no one, and others are people who haven't been overseas before and just came for the money. Neither group can be expected to show a great deal of cultural sensitivity."

A Tehran diplomat said: "They're not exactly the cream of American society."

## Holidays Abused

Since Bell arrived in 1973, many of the problems have occurred during Iranian religious holidays of mourning for martyrs of the Shiite Moslem faith.

Although Iranians view these as

sad occasions, many U.S. employees of Bell take advantage of any holiday. Drunken parties with stereo blasting have done little to endear U.S. values to the largely conservative and often devoutly religious local population.

Nor have the bars and clubs that have been taken over by what an American calls "survivors of the Southeast Asia floating crap game."

Several such hangouts feature Vietnamese bar girls, some of whom entered the country illegally via Pakistan, others being the wives or girlfriends of Bell employees who had served in Vietnam.

The exclusive nature of these places and the attitudes of some Americans precluded Iranians from being welcome.

In their heyday, up to 40 Vietnamese women were involved in prostitution here, according to some Americans. When local police finally cracked down, they confiscated a variety of gambling paraphernalia in addition to deporting some of the girls.

During the last two months, 47 cars of U.S. citizens have been fire-bombed by Isfahanis who have personal or political grudges against Americans, officials said.

The animosity has forced about

1,500 Americans to leave Isfahan since anti-government disturbances erupted here in August. And 1,500 who were supposed to come have decided not to. The U.S. population here, which was estimated at 12,000 this month, has dwindled to about 9,000.

Official U.S. evacuation plans have been updated because of the unrest. Contingencies cover everything from evacuation on normal commercial flights to an emergency airlift by U.S. Air Force transport planes.

"I don't think it will come to that," an American said. "But I wouldn't be surprised at a continuing reduction of the American presence here."

## 4 Letter Bombs

## Hurt 5 in Ulster

BELFAST, Dec. 12 (AP) — Eleven letter bombs came through the Christmas mail today addressed to prison officers in Northern Ireland. There were four explosions, with five persons hurt.

Suspicious recipients spotted seven of the letter bombs before they were opened and called police and troops to defend them. Immediately after the first explosion, which inflicted deep cuts on the face of the 36-year-old wife of a prison officer at their home in North Belfast, the police flashed warnings to the public through local radio stations.

But the warnings came too late for a postman in East Belfast — a parcel he was carrying exploded and badly injured his left hand. Later, the Provisional wing of the IRA claimed responsibility for the bombs in a note to local newspapers.

The fuel-depot blaze coincided with Rhodesian air raids yesterday into neighboring Mozambique, where the military said its plane destroyed guerrilla ammunition dumps.

## Dutch Request Ban on Menten

## Ban on Menten

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12 (UPI) — The Netherlands has asked all countries concerned not to admit millionaire art collector Pieter Menten as long as the Dutch Supreme Court has not dealt with his release from jail last week as ordered by a district court. Foreign Minister Chris van der Knaap told the lower house of parliament today.

Menten, 79, was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment for war crimes in Poland, but the Supreme Court ordered a retrial on the ground that the lower court had not sufficiently investigated Menten's claim that he had been promised immunity from prosecution in 1952 by then Justice Minister Leonard Donkers.

Last week another district court upheld Menten's claim but the public prosecutor has appealed to the Supreme Court. Mr. van der Knaap said Menten would not get a passport but the government had no legal means to prevent him from going abroad.

## French Vote to Bar Use of EEC Funds

PARIS, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — Communists and right-wing Gaullists united yesterday to adopt a draft law in the National Assembly to ban the use of European Economic Community funds by French political parties to campaign for next June's first direct elections to the European Parliament.

The measure, proposed by the Gaullists, was adopted by 246 Communist and Gaullist votes to 124 votes by the UDF grouping in the government coalition. There were 115 abstentions by Socialists and the Radical Left. The measure would also ban the organization of a public relations agency with the use of community funds to wage an "information campaign" in the French media.

## Mubutu, Khaled Confer

JDDAH, Saudi Arabia, Dec. 12 (AP) — President Mubutu Sese Seko of Zaïre conferred today in Riyadh with King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. Mr. Mubutu, on a five-day visit, is seeking to persuade the Saudi government and private investors to invest in development projects in Zaïre.

Party official, said after a meeting of Communist deputies that his party still opposed Italy's entry into the EMS at this time.

"We consider that conditions are not ripe for Italy's immediate entry into the EMS, and that the government should reserve its right to join after further negotiations," he said.

The Socialist Party, Italy's third largest party, called for an immediate summit of the leaders of the five parties supporting the Cabinet, to discuss the controversial issue.

"An extremely difficult situation has developed for the parties backing the government and we feel their secretaries should be invested with the responsibilities on the Cabinet," the Socialist Party secretary, Bettino Craxi, said.

## Rebel Blast In Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

that Mr. Nkomo's men receive extensive training from Soviet and Cuban advisers in Angola, Zambia and the Soviet Union.

"Evidence of terrorist involvement in the fire in the heavy industrial sites in Salisbury has been found," a military spokesman said. A military spokesman said this meant that authorities had determined positively that rebels started the blaze.

Military sources said a number of witnesses reported seeing tracer bullets and possibly rockets. The spokesman said only that "extensive follow-up operations are in progress."

A depot employee, Michel Sakarombe, said he and four workmen were "going about our normal night duties when we heard what sounded like a rat-tat-tat sound."

Another employee, Blessing Taengwa, said: "I thought I saw flashes and then I saw one of the tanks and then there was a thump and a whoosh, no big bang, and suddenly there was a lot of wind and we all started running."

## Worst Salisbury Fire

Fire Chief Vin Lowrie said that the blaze was Salisbury's most destructive. "With a little luck, we should be finished [putting out the flames] Friday or Saturday morning," he said.

Firemen quickly ran out of foam and had to wait until thousands of gallons of foam could be flown in from the eastern border city of Umtali and from Johannesburg, South Africa.

Firemen aided by police and army troops erected a dam of sandbags to stop fuel from spreading to administrative offices. Some of the men worked knee-deep in diesel fuel.

"It was incredible," said Cecil McCrystal, who had just gotten out of a car near the complex with his mother and sister. "It was like the mushrooming flame of an atomic blast. We just turned and ran."

The strike was the worst since Sept. 3, when Mr. Nkomo's rebel shot down an Air Rhodesia Viscount aircraft carrying 36 persons and massacred 10 of the survivors. Rhodesia later imposed martial law on 75 percent of the country.

## Socialists Abstain

## On Move to Oust Lisbon Cabinet

LISBON, Dec. 12 (UPI) — The Socialist Party today guaranteed the survival of the nation's fourth government in two years by deciding to abstain in a parliamentary vote on the nonpartisan Cabinet program.

A Socialist deputy declared that the party's parliamentary group had opted for "a large majority" to ignore Communist pleas for rejection of the government.

He described earlier by former Premier Mario Soares as "the most conservative" of 10 since the 1974 revolution.

The Communists, which called independent Premier Carlos Mota Pinto's Cabinet of technocrats "reactionary," yesterday presented a rejection motion.

But, without the support of the Socialists' 102 deputies, voting of the motion was reduced to a tally.

A rejection motion needs an absolute majority, 132 votes in the 263-member parliament, and the 4 Communist deputies have from only six allies. The only Marxist Parliament and 3 Socialist rebels

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Located in the most elegant shopping and entertainment area, a short walk from the Grand Place, the Hilton offers superb cuisine, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, and a luxurious hotel room.

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Only recently minutes from Frankfurt Airport, Mainz Hilton offers a new world of luxury and comfort. It offers superb cuisine, a swimming pool, a tennis court, a golf course, and a luxurious hotel room.





WINGED ICE-BREAKER — A single-engine Cessna aircraft remains partially submerged after breaking through the ice of a river in Ottawa while taking off. The pilot was not hurt.

## In U.S. Job Action Programs

### Agency Sets Guide to Avoid Bias Charges

By Grayson Mitchell  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 — The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission yesterday issued guidelines to protect employers from reverse discrimination charges.

when they institute voluntary affirmative action programs for minority workers.

The guidelines sought to spur the hiring of women and racial minorities by spelling out the principles for employers to follow in design-

ing programs that do not discriminate against others, especially white males.

Commission officials acknowledged that the ardor for voluntary programs among government and private employers has waned somewhat in the face of recent legal challenges to the affirmative action concept brought by white men who charged that they had been discriminated against in favor of women and members of minorities.

#### Fundamentally Unfair

"It is fundamentally unfair to put an employer or union in a position where he is at risk if he tries to bring himself into compliance and at risk if he does not," commission Chairman Eleanor Holmes Norton said.

"Neither Congress nor the courts could intend so irrational a result," she said at a press conference.

Mrs. Norton said that employers have a legal obligation to comply with equal employment opportunity laws voluntarily without waiting for enforcement action by the federal government or the courts.

In light of this, she said, the commission's new guidelines give employers "protection from liability" in instances where their voluntary affirmative action programs come under legal attack by those alleging reverse discrimination.

#### Need for Guidance

Mrs. Norton said that the Supreme Court's Bakke decision and another case the court agreed yesterday to decide showed the need for "government guidance."

The protection the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission offers employers will be in the form of a legal opinion designed to safeguard them in the event of a lawsuit. For employers who conform to the guidelines, the agency will make a "no reasonable cause" determination that would render a successful legal challenge of their programs extremely remote, commission sources said.

Los Angeles Times

## In Assessing His Performance

# Carter Cites Inflation as Biggest Failure

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UPI) — President Carter today expressed satisfaction with the accomplishments of his administration during the last year but emphasized that "great problems," especially inflation, still remain to be solved.

And in a strong statement of his goals for the coming year, the president declared: "I'm going to have an adequate defense, I'm going to meet our obligations to our allies around the world, I'm going to cut the budget deficit below \$30 billion and I'm going to do the best I can to meet the social needs of our nation. I'm committed to that and that's what I'm going to do."

During a wide-ranging morning press conference, Mr. Carter emphasized the support given his policies at the recently concluded Democratic Party midterm convention and downplayed differences between himself and Sen. Kennedy, D-Mass., and possible splits in the Democratic Party over expected cuts in social programs in the name of the fight against inflation.

The president cited the improvement in employment, including a 2-percent decrease in joblessness, the passage of energy legislation, "excellent progress" toward other social goals, the stabilization of the dollar, which he termed "surprisingly effective," and various successful U.S. initiatives in international affairs as some of the pluses of the last year.

#### Budget-Tightening Pledged

On the minus side, Mr. Carter said: "We have not successfully addressed the problem of inflation. He promised 'tightening of the budget in almost every aspect of American life,' but added that the final decisions on just what cuts would be made and where had not yet been taken.

Mr. Carter also said that he did not "personally favor" the use of organized consumer boycotts against companies that violate his anti-inflation price guidelines and that withholding revenue sharing funds from cities, states and localities whose elected officials raise their salaries above the 7-percent pay guide was illegal.

However, he said that the federal, state and local governments should be restrained by budgetary concerns from buying items from companies that violate the price guidelines.

Asked about reported differences between himself and Sen. Kennedy and about reported splits in the Democratic Party, Mr. Carter replied: "I don't consider there is a schism in the Democratic Party at all and as a general principle and almost entirely, Sen. Kennedy and I... have a good relationship and espouse the same ultimate goals."

He added that there were some differences on how to accomplish those goals but that this was only to be expected. He emphasized that these differences were "very minor."

The president cited the actions of the mid-term party conference, which endorsed his goals "either unanimously or with a 60-percent margin on the most controversial issues."

Mr. Carter said that even though he initially opposed the idea of the

midterm convention, he now felt that it was "very important for me as president... to have my successes and failures assessed objectively and openly by Democrats representing the grass roots of the nation."

He said that the midterm confer-

ence decision on health care, an area in which there are major differences between the administration and Sen. Kennedy, was compatible with the 1976 Democratic platform and that "I favor the commitment."

However, the president explained that while Sen. Kennedy favors introduction of a comprehensive plan, "I think it's better done step by step, recognizing the ultimate goal and moving as we can afford it."

In answer to questions on other issues, Mr. Carter said that:

- He supports revenue sharing at present levels but would change the law to provide more funds directly to cities and localities rather than to the states.

- He has decided whether or not to run for re-election but would not yet make his decision public.

- Decontrol of gasoline prices was being actively studied but that no decision had yet been made.

## Quebec Leaders Weigh Close Ties With Ottawa

By Henry Giniger

OTTAWA, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Quebec's leaders appear to be contemplating a strong degree of economic, diplomatic and defense integration with the rest of Canada in the event that they achieve their goal of political sovereignty.

A working document circulating in the governing Parti Quebecois in preparation for a party convention next spring emphasizes common policies, services and organs shared between two politically equal associates. The document examines options open to an independent Quebec, but in a debate now being pursued on changes in the party's platform, the leadership appears to favor those solutions that keep Quebec closely associated with Canada and that have the effect of limiting the sovereignty of both parties for the common good.

Recently, Premier Rene Levesque created some confusion among his followers by declaring that sovereignty and association are indissolubly linked and must be pursued together. A favorable vote in a projected referendum would be interpreted as a mandate to negotiate on both goals simultaneously.

To some in the party, this is a step backward since independence has been considered a nonnegotiable goal that Quebec must decide alone. The party program now calls for a referendum solely on the sovereignty question, although it also talks of turning over some powers to an economic association.

Mr. Levesque has sought to calm fears in his party by emphasizing that voters would be asked to approve political sovereignty. At the same time, they would be voting for an association with Canada so that talks with Ottawa would have to establish which government powers would be transferred outright to Quebec and which turned over to common agencies.

#### Incipient Revolt

Mr. Levesque recently beat back an incipient revolt in the party's national council among members who objected to watering down the platform simply to gain votes.

To win the referendum the party must gain support among a large number of undecided voters who are hesitant about abandoning the federal system which they fear may isolate Quebec. Vying for those voters are opposition federalist groups, such as the Liberal Party, which contend that Mr. Levesque's em-

## U.S. Scientists Surprised By Venus Probe Findings

By Thomas O'Toole

MOUNTAIN VIEW, Calif., Dec. 12 (UPI) — The temperature of the upper atmosphere of Venus is warmer over its polar regions than it is over the planet's equator.

This fact was returned to earth Sunday by the Pioneer spacecraft orbiting Venus. It was one of at least three surprises revealed about the planet at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center, where the Pioneer mission to Venus is being directed.

The four probes that descended through the planet's atmosphere to the surface Saturday found the thick Venusian clouds rich in the rare gas argon, meaning Venus may still be as hot on the inside as it is on the outside.

That is because argon is a product of the decay of radioactive potassium in a planet's crust, and radioactive potassium is one of the minerals that produces a planet's interior heat.

More important, the probes found high concentrations of an isotope of the element known as argon 36, which is not a decay product of potassium but is one of the gases found in a planet's primordial atmosphere, as it would have existed more than 4 billion years ago.

#### Subjects of Speculation

"What we see on Venus is what we see in some meteorites but not on Earth or on Mars," Dr. Michael McElroy of Harvard University said. "The atmosphere of Venus contains as much argon 36 as you would expect from a planet's original atmosphere. Either Venus never lost its primordial atmosphere or it contained a lot more argon 36 than Earth or Mars did, and we don't know why."

Still circling the planet, where it will make measurements for a year, the Pioneer orbiter discovered that the temperature of the atmosphere 50 miles above the planet's poles was found to be 40 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, compared with an average of 80 degrees below zero above the equator at the same altitude.

The reason for this was a subject of intense speculation among the scientists on the Pioneer mission. The most-accepted speculation is that the lower atmosphere is so warm at the equator that it rises to greater heights than it does elsewhere on the planet and then cools abruptly on reaching those heights.

Supporting that speculation is the fact that the sun's heat generates higher winds in the upper atmosphere at the planet's equator. These winds produce their own cooling effect at a height of 50 miles.

"It could be that energy is transported into heat at the poles and transformed into motion at the equator," said Dr. Fredric Taylor of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, "but it's all speculation."

#### Assumption Challenged

Far more intriguing to the scientists was the finding that the Venusian atmosphere has 100 times more rare argon 36 than Earth and 10,000 times more than Mars.

Scientists long have assumed that argon, Venus and Mars were all created equally and that they are still similar in many respects. But if

## Chinese Are Accused Of War Preparations

SOFIA, Dec. 12 (AP) — A world conference of 73 Communist and allied parties opened here today with a charge by Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov that China was preparing war.

Mr. Zhivkov attacked unnamed parties for rejecting the ideological lead of the Soviet Union. The conference is described as an ideological meeting on "construction of Socialism and Communism."

## Tomorrow's office today

With so much talk recently about the "office of the future," you might think it's a long way off. It isn't. It's coming fast. One of the systems that's bringing it within everyone's reach is Philips' new P 5002 Flexible-Disk Word Processor.

Like other word processors, the P 5002 cuts the drudgery and duplication in correcting, updating and retyping letters and other documents. Text is dis-

played on a screen. Press a key to insert, delete or move text elements. Press another key to print. You can even print a document while you type another.

Unlike most others, it lets you set material in up to nine independently-correctable columns. It automatically searches and replaces up to 18 specified words or phrases in a text. It automatically generates a glossary of important words in a document, by page

and line number. It even generates graphic material. Also automatically. This is one way Philips is creating tomorrow's office today. Here are some others.



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Mrs. Doris Whipple  
Mr. et Mrs. George Christian  
et leurs enfants  
Mrs. Alice Drobac  
et ses enfants  
Mr. et Mrs. Douglas Whipple  
consort et Madame Edouard Feraud  
et leurs enfants  
Famille Feraud, Whipple de Cazalei  
Mac Avey, de Malsprade, Pique  
ont le douleur de faire part du décès  
survenu le 4 décembre 1978, de  
Mme Jacques Feraud  
née Ruth Whipple  
leur épouse, mère, fille, sœur  
et belle-sœur, parents et allies.  
Les obsèques religieuses protestantes  
ont eu lieu  
dans la plus stricte intimité familiale.  
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## Was Defense Minister

## China Exonerates Peng, Purged 1959

By Fox Butterfield

HONG KONG, Dec. 12 (NYT) — Peng Teh-huai, who commanded China's forces in the Korean War and was one of the Communist's greatest military figures before being purged in 1959, apparently has been rehabilitated.

Marshal Peng's exoneration marks another step in the downgrading of the legacy of Mao. Marshal Peng was ousted as defense minister and replaced by Lin Biao after a bitter argument with Mao over the excesses of the disastrous Great Leap Forward campaign and Mao's growing quarrel with the Soviet Union.

The disclosure about Marshal Peng was made a day after China posthumously resurrected another

senior Communist, Tao Chiu, who was the fourth-ranking member of the party hierarchy when he was purged as a rightist in 1967 during the Cultural Revolution.

The two rehabilitations evidently were decided on at a high-level party meeting in Peking that has been continuing since the middle of last month. Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, who was purged twice by Mao, had said last week that Marshal Peng and a number of other former leaders would be cleared.

At the same time, there was evidence yesterday that the outbreak of wall posters calling for greater democracy and attacking some senior officials — it began in Peking three weeks ago — had spread to other parts of China. Reports from

diplomats and journalists were that similar posters had been pasted up in Shanghai and the industrial city of Wuhan in central China.

A poster in Wuhan, signed by three workers in a steel mill, called for the creation of a nongovernmental organization to study the social sciences. The poster was highly unusual in China, where all study of history, politics, economics and law is under official control.

The poster writers appealed for young people with independent minds to contact them and join in a group that would study the social sciences and publish a monthly bulletin.

## Novel Acceptable

The rehabilitation of Marshal Peng was disclosed yesterday in an article in the army newspaper, Chiehfang Chun Pao, which reported that a novel depicting him that had been banned for many years was acceptable again. The novel, "Defense of Yenan," deals with the battle for the Communists' headquarters in northwest China during the Civil War in the late 1940s.

The newspaper did not say whether Marshal Peng, who would be 80, is still alive; his death has been rumored.

Marshal Peng's revival is seen by analysts here as especially significant for his dismissal in 1959 cannot be explained away as a mistake caused by China's now-disgraced radicals, as have the purges of the Cultural Revolution.

A tough, impulsive, stubborn man from a peasant family in the same county of Hunan province that Mao came from, Marshal Peng led Red Army guerrillas in some of their earliest battles in 1928.

## Poster Assails '77 Revolution

PEKING, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — A poster condemning China's Cultural Revolution has appeared on Peking's Hsi Tan Democracy Wall. It said that the Cultural Revolution had confused the country, harmed education and reduced living standards. The economy did not develop and a number of prominent leaders were ousted, it said.

"Is the Cultural Revolution good or isn't it?" the writer asked. "Some say it is. I deny this. It did not give the Chinese people any great benefits, it gave the Chinese people difficulties."

It was the first major political poster to appear since one last Thursday that called on President Carter to examine human rights in China. That poster was quickly ripped down, replaced Sunday and torn down again.

Another poster advises writers to stay at home or to see a Japanese film about the life of a prostitute, a hit in Peking.

## 2 Houses Burn In N.Y. Attack On Egypt Aide

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Two houses in the Coney Island section of Brooklyn were doused with gasoline and set afire early today in an attack aimed at an Egyptian diplomat to the United Nations, police reported.

A group calling itself the New Jewish Defense League claimed responsibility for the attack on the home of Farouk Mansour. A telephone caller said: "The Egyptian dictator Sadat wants the Sinai in order to use it as a launching pad to exterminate Israel. Never again."

A police spokesman said, however, that the home of Mr. Mansour's next-door neighbors, an elderly Jewish couple, was more heavily damaged.

Last week, the same group claimed responsibility for firebombing the car of a Egyptian diplomat in the Riverdale section of the Bronx.



NATURAL HABITAT — While motorists may have been slipping and sliding and cursing the snow, polar bear at the Milwaukee County zoo appears to be enjoying the elements.

## Effectiveness as Painkiller Studied

## 2 U.S. Cancer Centers to Test Heroin

By B.D. Cohen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP) — The federal government has authorized the use of heroin as a painkiller in controlled studies of cancer patients at Georgetown University's Vincent T. Lombardi Cancer Research Center here and at a cancer center in New York.

The National Cancer Institute is supplying the narcotic and sponsoring the studies, which will compare the pain-deadening effects of heroin and morphine, the narcotic from which heroin was first derived in 1898.

Heroin, which has not been available legally for any purpose in the United States since 1956, is the drug most commonly associated with addiction and street crime. Heroin is used as a painkiller in Great Britain, particularly for patients suffering from advanced cancer. There has been much debate in recent years in the United States over proposals to allow the use of heroin for terminally ill cancer patients.

Dr. Franco Muggia, associate director for cancer therapy evaluation at the National Cancer Institute's division of cancer treatment, said it "might be that [the studies] couldn't have been done" six or eight years ago, when the United States was in the midst of an urban crime wave thought by some to have been caused by an increasing number of heroin addicts.

The heroin for the tests is being manufactured by the National Cancer Institute from opium legally imported for medical use. Heroin is four to five times stronger than opium, but like opium is believed to have drawbacks as a painkiller. Among these are the fact that it can cause constipation and nausea, and patients can quickly require larger and larger doses to control pain.

"Georgetown wants to look directly at the effects on pain relief and other manifestations," Dr. Muggia said. "Whether there's better tolerance [than with morphine] in terms of intestinal problems, in terms of euphoria and in terms of depressant effect. It's being compared to morphine, which is considered one of the best analgesics [painkillers] in terms of severe pain."

Neither the patients in the Georgetown tests, who must be over 18 years of age and able to understand fully what they are getting involved in, nor the nurses will know whether morphine or heroin is being used. Nor will they know the doses.

The patients will be asked to describe the severity of their pain be-

fore being given the narcotic and then asked to reassess their pain at regular intervals after the injection.

Dr. Muggia said that Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center in New York has begun studying the pharmacological properties of heroin to determine how it differs from morphine.

Studies in Britain have shown heroin to be effective in controlling the pain of terminal cancer. According to Dr. Muggia, however, the British have not done comparative studies of the major narcotics. Pain is one of the most devastating effects of some forms of cancer. It prevents patients who might otherwise be physically able to go

about their daily business from functioning on any but the most basic level.

In Britain, heroin is often used as an oral medication and is sometimes mixed with gin, tranquilizers and other painkillers.

Asked if heroin might not have the same deadening, incapacitating effect on cancer patients it has on addicts, Dr. Muggia said "that is probably a matter of dosage, and it's probably a matter of personality, environment and expectation."

He said the heroin in the Georgetown and Sloan-Kettering tests will be injected rather than given orally. The tests are expected to last about six months.

## 35 Nations Find No Agreement On How to Deal With Disputes

MONTREUX, Switzerland, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — A six-week conference called to draw up new ways of settling international disputes peacefully broke up yesterday without agreement. But delegates from 35 countries agreed to continue contacts and meet again — in the 1980s.

A final report adopted by diplomats and legal specialists from the United States, the Soviet Union, Canada and all European countries except Albania said the meeting heard diverging views and failed to reach a consensus on any specific aspect of procedures for settling disputes.

But the report recommended that a meeting in Madrid in 1980 of states that participated in the 1975 European Security Conference should consider the possibility of calling further meetings on dispute-settlement procedures.

The conference had before it three concepts of settlement procedures. A Swiss document, supported by neutral and nonaligned states, set out a detailed sequence of moves, including consultations, mediation and negotiations with arbitration as the last resort. An Eastern European project envisaged compulsory consultations, and a Western paper advocated conciliation, mediation and compulsory arbitration in certain spheres of international relations.

## Obituaries

## Ex-President Raul Lastiri, Juan Peron's Predecessor

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 12 (AP) — Raul Lastiri, 63, who served as Argentina's provisional president in the three turbulent months before the return to power of Juan Peron in 1973, died last night of cancer.

Mr. Lastiri had been under treatment since April last year, when he was transferred from jail to a hospital. A longtime Peronist, he and his wife Norma were among hundreds of party members and leaders arrested when the military overthrew President Isabel Peron in March, 1976.

Mr. Lastiri was provisional president from July 13 to Oct. 12, 1973, after President Hector Campora, now living in asylum at the Mexican Embassy here, resigned to let Gen. Peron start his return to power. Mr. Lastiri's service ended with the inauguration of Gen. Peron, who died in mid-1974 and was succeeded by his widow, the vice president.

Norma Lastiri — daughter of Jose Lopez Rega, Mrs. Peron's controversial aide and confidant — was released from jail last week after a court ruled that insufficient evidence had been presented to back up charges that she took part in theft of public funds during Peronist rule.

## Francesco Castellano

NAPLES, Dec. 12 (AP) — Brain surgeon Francesco Castellano, 62, died of a heart attack today as he was about to start surgery on a brain tumor at a hospital here. He was president of the Italian Society of Brain Surgeons.

## FBI Chief Backs Death Penalty In Assassinations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP) — FBI Director William Webster said yesterday that he supports capital punishment as the maximum penalty for presidential assassinations, but agreed that Congress might have to redefeat current law to withstand court challenge.

"I think it [the death penalty] would be perceived as a deterrent," Mr. Webster said during testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations. "I don't have any problems with capital punishment on the assassination of a president."

The FBI director commented while being questioned by Rep. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn. Federal assassination laws passed after President John F. Kennedy's murder provide for the death penalty, but Rep. Dodd said that court rulings in recent years might make the penalty unconstitutional.

## Murder, Not Suicide

## 70 of Jonestown Victims Reportedly Got Injections

By Nicholas M. Horrock

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, Dec. 12 (NYT) — At least 70 members of the Peoples Temple, most of them adults, were given injections of cyanide at Jonestown instead of drinking it, well-placed Guyanese government sources said yesterday.

According to these sources, the findings raise the possibility that the victims were murdered. They said that examinations of the bodies, shortly after the ritual in which more than 900 persons died at the cult commune, showed that many adults had fresh injection marks high on their upper arms, just below the shoulder.

The sources said that these were cyanide injections and indicated that these persons had not been willing to drink the fruit-flavored drink, laced with cyanide, that was handed out by the Rev. James Jones and his assistants.

The position of the needle marks on the upper outside portion of the arms, the government sources said, virtually ruled out the possibility that the victims had administered the shots to themselves. The sources said it appeared to the authorities that many of the adults were sitting when the injections were given.

## Opposed Plan

They said that Christine Miller, the one woman, according to a survivor, who openly argued against the death plan, was one of the persons on whom authorities found the mark of a cyanide injection.

The authorities also found several small bottles bearing labels for a liquid Valium solution that actually contained cyanide. The sources said this suggested that some of the people who drank the poison may have thought they were taking the liquid tranquilizer and going through one of Mr. Jones' "white night" suicide drills and not the real thing.

The sources said it had also been established that Mr. Jones took his own life. Although there were powder burns around the gunshot wound above his ear on his right temple, they said this was not a conclusive indication of suicide and that further tests were being conducted.

They also said that although the tape recording made during the commune's final hour contained a smattering of gunfire, the authorities believe that only six fatal shots were fired. The sources described these as the one that entered Mr. Jones' one that killed Annie Moore, the settlement's senior nurse, two that killed the pet goat, a dog, and two that killed dogs.

The sources said there appeared to have been no other victims who died of bullet wounds.

## Dum-Dum Bullet

Miss Moore was killed by a dum-dum bullet, a round projectile made to expand on impact. It was so powerful on impact that it blew half her face off, according to the sources. They said she was shot with the same kind of bullet as those that killed Rep. Leo Ryan of California at the Port Kaituma airstrip and that it possibly came from the same gun.

These sources said there were several other aspects of the colony's last hours which suggested that some of the victims were unwilling to take part in "revolutionary suicide" and thus were murdered. Mr. Jones is heard on the tape recording, according to the sources, shouting that the cyanide-laced drink must be shot into the backs of the mouths of children. But the sources said that the authorities also found small children with injection marks on their arms.

Guyanese authorities, in reconstructing the death scene, are reported to believe that it took about five hours for Mr. Jones and those assisting him to administer the poison to the entire group. The sources said death occurred about five minutes after the poison was taken.

Mr. Jones and the others appeared to be concerned that those dying would pile up so heavily around the dispensing tables that

the living could not be brought forward. The sources speculated that after persons drank their dose, they were escorted to the half-moon-shaped perimeter of the commune pavilion and assisted into seated positions. Many of the victims were sitting with their legs up in front of them as the poison took effect, these sources said, and they apparently fell back then rolled over on their stomachs.

The authorities believe that the group was surrounded by armed men and, relying on the testimony of young Stanley Clayton, they also believe that the security men voluntarily put down their weapons and accepted poison at the end of the death ritual. The weapons were found stacked, according to the sources.

Miss Moore, about 35 years old, was found dead in Mr. Jones' house several hundred yards from the main death scene. She was lying near a file cabinet, which had one drawer section fitted with a combination-type safe, and police are investigating whether she may have been shot while removing money or valuables.

The authorities here are expressing concern, according to the sources, that the bodies of the victims are being released from Dover Air Force Base in Delaware to their families. They fear that the examination of the bodies by U.S. authorities may not have been thorough enough to confirm the Guyanese field findings on the forced injections.

The sources said there was growing suspicion in official circles here concerning the roles of four of the survivors, Odell Rhodes, Timothy and Michael Carter, who are brothers, and Michael Prokes.

All have told police that they escaped the death scene by chance. Timothy Carter had said that after his infant child was dead and his wife appeared to be dying, he was called to Mr. Jones' house by Mary Katsaris, Mr. Jones' mistress, and told to get a suitcase and carry some money to "the embassy."

All but Mr. Rhodes say they left Jonestown with the suitcase filled with money but eventually abandoned it because it was too heavy. When they were later arrested, police found that they had stuffed several thousand dollars in their pockets and were carrying two revolvers.

The police are investigating whether there was a conspiracy by some members of the commune not to take part in the suicides as possibly conceal the large amount of cash and valuables that they knew Mr. Jones kept. Mr. Rhodes and the Carter brothers are not in custody here, but have not been permitted to leave Georgetown.

## Meany Assailed By Union Chief For Carter Feud

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (WP) — George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, has done a "diservice" to the country and to the labor movement by feuding with President Carter, the chief of one of labor federation's major unions said yesterday.

Glenn Watts, president of 600,000-member Communications Workers of America, called Meany's criticism of the administration's minimum-wage policy "unjustifiable" and scorned Meany's attitude toward the Carter anti-inflation plan.

A spokesman for Mr. Meany said after being told of Mr. Watts' comments: "President Carter is only one promise to the American labor movement in his election campaign, and that was to keep open door. The president refused to see Meany and a delegation of AFL-CIO leadership before he announced his wage and price control program."

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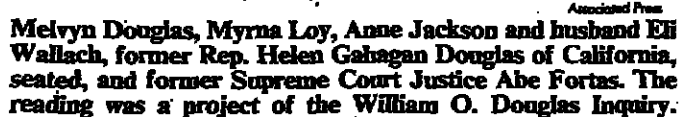
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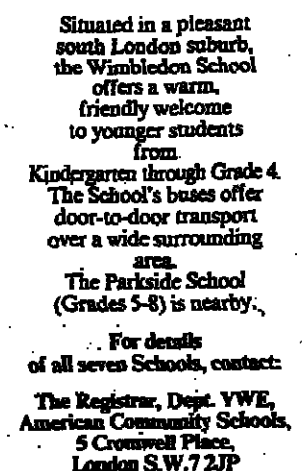

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## High Tax Rate in Sweden Is Said to Foster Cheating



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## Flickering Deadline

The clash and clamor over the deadline for an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty on Sunday is being heard around the world. Speeches have been wheeled into place and contingency planning brought up fast. The date of Dec. 17, agreed upon at Camp David as the reasonable limit for putting details in order, is flickering on the horizon and will arrive with all the solemnity President Carter can muster to endow it.

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Inevitably it is being assumed the deadline cannot possibly be met, and preparations are being made for a "post-deadline" period of calm and détente when a treaty might be put together. There will be more time, less pressure, more reason. As Prime Minister Begin points out, patience has no date.

But the remark can be taken two ways. Deadlines can be dangerous, naturally, when they are created only for appearances. But this one is obviously useful and deserves to be respected, taking as it has so much of the wrong kind of responsibility off the shoulders of the leading characters and investing it in a disinterested, quasi-anonymous third presence. It has, moreover, given valuable shape to the negotiations and done everyone a service by isolating issues like the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and the differences between them. And then it has provided tools which Mr. Begin and President Sadat have found useful in dealing with other members of their governments and their own public opinion.

For the deadline is the property of neither side but belongs to the third force in this struggle, the diplomacy of the Carter administration. The power of Camp David lay in showing that the conflict in the Middle East is amenable to such a force, and that ways

could be found, after so many years, to place the issues on a table, like the maps themselves, open to examination by all. By coming together there, the Israelis and Egyptians showed they agreed to this design and would not go back. Now they cannot go back and presumably do not want to. What they acknowledged was that since peace in the Middle East concerns more than themselves, others than themselves were entitled to play a part in bringing it about.

But the deadline also has practical cogency. It signals the necessity for a first formal step in peacemaking which must be taken if the next steps are to be feasible. Each side quite understandably wants to make the step conditional, whether the condition appertains to Palestinian self-rule or guarantees for the Israeli settlements. Yet the more conditions are given weight, the fuzzier and more bewildering the process becomes. The Palestinians themselves constitute a complex problem that threatens to insert itself if the deadline drags. There is, too, the pressure from other Arab governments. The creation of a post-deadline would invite such pressures to grow and flourish as though Camp David had never been.

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So President Carter is entitled to make a fuss about sticking to the deadline, even if it is not honored in the observance. It is at least something world opinion can understand and grasp after decades of illusion. Both the Israeli and Egyptian governments should see that they have more to lose by abandoning it than they have to win by intransigence on this or that point, however critical it may be within their own contexts. Or perhaps it is better to say that there is no longer any context which is strictly their own.

## The Missile We Don't Need

The Pentagon's proposal to begin full development next year of a bigger, more accurate intercontinental ballistic missile, the MX, raises questions about a possible reversal of the 30-year U.S. strategy of deterrence. That strategy has relied on the threat of large-scale retaliation against Soviet cities to discourage any thought of a nuclear attack against the United States. The MX, in contrast, would carry three times the hydrogen bomb payload of existing Minuteman-3 missiles; its dozen multiple warheads could destroy most of the Soviet Union's silo-based missile force in a first-strike attack. This power might increase Washington's temptation to wage a limited nuclear war in a crisis, something President Carter has rejected as inviting large-scale nuclear war.

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Mr. Carter has reaffirmed that he has no intention of abandoning the country's traditional deterrence policy. But the present issue is not Washington's intentions, which could change. It is the capabilities of the MX that might tempt U.S. strategic planners, and force the Soviet Union to seek a counter-threat. The MX commends itself to the administration as a means of winning support from Senate conservatives for ratification of a new SALT treaty. To develop it does not necessarily mean it will be produced and deployed. But as former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara once warned, "If a weapons system works and works well, there is a strong pressure from many directions to procure and deploy the weapon."

There is indeed cause for worry that by the mid-1980's the Soviet Union may acquire a first-strike capability against the U.S. fixed, land-based missiles. By 1983, the Soviet Union will probably have enough big, new,

more accurate missiles to destroy most of the U.S. silo-based missiles. One way to eliminate this threat would be to make land missiles mobile, like those at sea, if ways could be devised to assure that their numbers could be verified under arms control agreement.

Since MX is planned as a mobile land missile, some planners assume that it is the needed weapon. But MX is more than mobile. It is very powerful, to enable the Air Force to match the Soviet Union's projected ability to destroy U.S. land missiles in their silos. That goes under the heading of "strategic equivalence."

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But this kind of matching would only reduce rather than increase security. If both sides had a first-strike capability, the fear that either might shoot first could produce hair-trigger nervousness in a crisis.

The U.S. objective should be not to match the Soviet first-strike capability but to thwart it — by removing the target. A smaller land-mobile missile would not only serve that purpose but could be ready three or four years sooner than the 1987 goal for MX. It would also be cheaper. The idea of a "Minuteman on wheels" as an alternative to MX has been entertained favorably by Defense Secretary Brown and even by SALT critics such as Paul Nitze. The new Trident-1 submarine missiles, which will be coming off the production lines in a few months, could also be used.

The issue now is not whether the United States should build a land-mobile missile, but what kind. The choice of a smaller missile clearly designed for a second-strike role would be the best way to reaffirm the U.S. commitment to a strategy of deterrence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Doubts on Strategic Parity

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said in London recently that in an age of strategic parity, the West is not at a disadvantage in competing with the Soviet Union in the Third World. It is one answer certainly, but another would be the reverse.

The regimes which are friendly to the West are in three categories: moderate, conservative and right-wing authoritarian. All such regimes are more liable to be destabilized than those in the left-wing authoritarian category where the Soviet Union's allies are generally found. Mr. Vance said that Soviet capabilities for projecting military power had improved — a fairly dramatic understatement

after the huge lift of arms and men to Ethiopia — but that the United States enjoyed not only unequalled naval forces but economic and political advantages too. The use of naval power in conflicts dominated by the threat of nuclear war is a new subject in which neither side is well versed, but it does not follow that because the Americans have the largest fleet they can use it to best effect. Had that been so the Russians would not have established themselves so successfully in Ethiopia and Southern Yemen. Similarly the West does have political and economic advantages, but they can disappear overnight if an unpopular government is threatened from within.

— From the Guardian (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 13, 1903

LONDON — The Christmas season has come and all the shops have their offerings. Children will like the doll houses, some with real hand pumps and cisterns. Junior yachtsmen will enjoy battleship models. Tricycles outfitted just like a real horseless carriage, with carriage seat and gas lamp, are also to be found. Young ladies will want wax models, perhaps of the little Prince Edward of Wales, with his coronation outfit neatly enclosed. Adults can choose from indoor golf sets, and to go with them buttons of gold, set with cute golfers of glowing ruby.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 13, 1928

CHICAGO — Death struck again on the streets of this city. Ernest Whitehurst, a 16-year-old Negro, wounded 9 policemen and held off scores of others before succumbing himself to a volley from four revolvers in a last desperate dash to liberty. It started when Whitehurst was charged with breaking a restaurant window. Soon shooting began. Holed up in his flat, his brothers and sisters loading his weapons as gas grenades slammed through the shattered walls. Whitehurst finally fell to four shielded policemen, who smashed in the roof of his tenement.



## Why Ceausescu Said 'Nyet'

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — The Romanian spectacular is over and is slowly fading from the stage, but the relations between Moscow and Bucharest — and all the diplomatic links within the Soviet bloc — will never be the same again.

For if in the past Romania has shown itself clever and cautious in manipulating its ties with the Soviet Union, its recent rejection of the Warsaw Pact's demands and its decision to give that move wide-spread publicity can be the result only of a carefully thought out strategy that was masterfully executed.

And although Nicolae Ceausescu's latest "nyet" to the Kremlin is more intransigent than those that have preceded it in the Byzantine convolutions of Romanian-Soviet relations — because it concerned military spending and the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact against China — it is a natural development of Romanian tradition.

### Nod From Maestro

What is new, however, is the publicity that Mr. Ceausescu chose to give to his decision, as well as the unusual international and internal "campaign of support" obviously orchestrated before he left for Moscow. The partition had been well-rehearsed and awaited only a nod from the maestro on his return: the extraordinary assembly of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; the solemn declaration of the Executive Committee, the highest echelon of the party as well as Mr. Ceausescu's speeches to the "delegations who arrived spontaneously to ask the first secretary to clarify the situation." Yugoslav's Marshal Tito also had a role to play and it was Belgrade which leaked the "news" of the simultaneous departure from Bucharest of the six Soviet-entrenched ambassadors.

The goal of this operation was to outmaneuver the Warsaw Pact in case it had decided on a coordinated reaction and to keep the Romanian affair on the front page of the world's newspapers and fresh in the mind of the world's leaders.

The operation was a success, but what remains to be explained is the extraordinary Soviet patience with the Romanian sedition, a dangerous and contagious disease, and why Mr. Ceausescu chose this time to make his break with Moscow a public affair.

### Few Problems

Moscow is not very fond of the Romanian leader, that is the very least that could be said. However, any attempt to liquidate him and at the same time to "normalize" the Romanian problem is a risk that could result in more harm than good, in the opinion of the Kremlin. A military operation would be a simple affair. Romanian's 140,000 troops and 300 MIGs would present few problems for the Red Army along the country's 1,700 kilometers of land and maritime frontier.

But if the Soviet Union did not intervene militarily, it is for specific political reasons. First, Mr. Ceausescu is no humanitarian proponent of socialism with a human face. He heads the toughest and most Stalinist regime in Eastern Europe (except that of Albania), as a recent Amnesty International report has made very clear. Socialism in Romania has a Communist face. No opposition, no dissidents, no samizdat, no independent church.

Thus, for Moscow, Mr. Ceausescu's excesses are annoying and could be serious in the long run, but much less dangerous than, for example the dissident movement in Poland and the "liberal" reforms

that the government of Warsaw has been forced to concede.

The Kremlin knows that Romania will remain a fortress of Stalinism despite all its aspirations to independence. A military intervention would have replaced Romania in the Moscow orbit, but at the same time, would necessarily and paradoxically have led to a destabilization. And the Kremlin prefers the status quo.

But Mr. Ceausescu's motives for his rebellion are just as Machiavellian.

Firstly, the economic situation in Romania is close to catastrophic and the population is growing more and more dissatisfied with the regime. There has been a series of dramatic "job accidents" (the latest destroyed the Ploesti refinery and caused the deaths of dozens of workers, just two days after the visit by Mr. Ceausescu) and a series of walkouts including that of 30,000 miners in the Jiu Valley during the summer of last year. In each case, Mr. Ceausescu had to personally intervene to reach a compromise and each intervention has eroded his authority.

Thus, the Romanian leader's spectacular rejection of Soviet demands for the sake of protecting the standard of living in Romania could only increase his prestige within his own country.

### Family Affair

Mr. Ceausescu has always worked at building a solid protective wall around his pedestal. The never-ending purge and game of musical chairs that goes under the delicate name of "rotation of cadres" has affected all the officials close to the president, with the notable exception of Elena Ceausescu, his wife and No. 2 (if not really No. 1) of the regime, their son, who is head of the Romanian student's organization, his brothers-in-law, cousins, etc., who all work close to the top.

Mr. Ceausescu has accumulated more power within his country than has Leonid Brezhnev, and the number of Mr. Brezhnev's jobs and functions would make even Stalin jealous. The Romanian leader has no natural or logical successor; he has managed to eliminate all potential rivals from positions close to power.

When the chief of security, Ion Paopa, defected to the West recently, Mr. Ceausescu took advantage of the incident to eliminate all those suspected of "lacking vigilance," that is to say, of lacking absolute fidelity to the person of the president. Six years earlier, during the "Serb affair" when a general was executed by a firing squad as a spy for the Russians, Mr. Ceausescu got rid of any official who possible or potentially could participate in an eventual pro-Moscow plot.

Despite all this, Mr. Ceausescu has to fight to assure the survival of his regime, as well as to protect his own life. And he believes that personally leading the struggle for independence against Soviet domination is his best guarantee of political longevity.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Not the smallest of advantages from this "operation independence," from his point of view, is that it has defused the Hungarian bomb, that is the restlessness of the people of Transylvania.

### Hatred

The Hungarian population of Romania harbors a thorough hatred of the government of Bucharest and consistently demands an end to discrimination against its native language. Yet, Mr. Ceausescu is clever enough to know that the Hungarians prefer Romanian colonization to Soviet domination.

Mr. Ceausescu's timing was not haphazard. His future will soon be at stake with the succession of Mr. Brezhnev and that of Marshal Tito. The Romanian leader knows that in case of danger from the north, he cannot count on help from the West, and the circumstances in Prague in 1968 bear that out. Thus, he has chosen to adopt a policy of *faits accomplis* to reinforce his position in case the new team in the Kremlin is less tolerant than the present one or should the successors of Tito not be able to maintain the independence and nonalignment of that country.

Less inscrutable than usual, Chinese leaders have warned Mr. Ceausescu that "water from a distant stream cannot put out the fire." And this is all the more true when the firemen are yet more disgruntled.

## Letters

### Fringe Religions

Re "Examining Fringe Religious Groups" (JHT, Nov. 29): If only the gruesome tragedy in Guyana were to prove as instructive as it was deplorable, there may yet be something positive to salvage from it all. A serious investigation — on all levels — of what constitutes real religion would render a great service to the world and, dare I say so, to the Krishna Consciousness Movement whose origin, liturgy, and Holy Scriptures (the Bhagavad Gita) predicate Christianity, Islam, and Judaism and whose following of pious Vaisnavas (devotees of Lord Krishna) in India and in the West numbers in the tens of millions.

The existence of thoroughly outrageous cults (People's Temple, Moon [Unification Church], Children of God, to mention only a few) does not give outraged anticultists license to indict or defame by innuendo, association, falsehood, or otherwise a bona fide Hindu faith which they neither wish to follow themselves nor see followed by anyone else.

GURUGAURANGA DAS, President, Hare Krishna Temple, in Switzerland, Duding, Switzerland.

### S. Africa Replies

In your editorial, (JHT, Dec. 6) it is stated: "But the real source of discouragement is still South Africa itself. Years of threats and pleadings on the part of Western leaders of every possible complexion have had no practical effect. The South Africans are staking all on the chance they can successfully ignore the evolution of mankind in the last half of the 20th century, of its morals as well as its politics."

Please allow me to return the phrase. For purposes of their own, the Western leaders you mention, are trying equally hard to ignore what South Africa's policies really are: the right of every people to

## Claire Sterling From Rome:

It was largely on the promise of delivering the working class that the Communists have gotten as far as they did into the government. . . The fact is, though, that they do keep trying and keep failing.

ROME — It begins to look as if the Italian Communists themselves may settle the interminable argument for and against bringing them into the government. They've been just about in for the past nine months, and now they're just about out.

They may not be all the way out for another couple of weeks or months; and when that happens, someone will doubtless argue that they didn't jump but were pushed. Nevertheless, there is no doubting their honest desire to kick free.

The arrangement made last March was supposed to be the next to the last stage of a grand Catholic-Communist alliance: Enrico Berlinguer's historic compromise. The Communists did not get a seat in Premier Andreotti's all-Christian Democratic Cabinet. But they did get a coveted formal invitation to join the club. Accepted at last as legitimate government allies, they have had enormous surrogate powers over a government coalition — they and the Christian Democrats, plus the smaller Socialist, Social Democratic and Republican parties — which couldn't last a day without them. For all the good that has done their own party, though, the Communists might just as well quit and cut their losses.

### Formed to Cope

This was presumably going to be an emergency government, formed to cope with escalating terrorism, chaos in the schools, broken down public services, stagnating industry, daunting unemployment, chronic inflation, and a truly staggering public debt. The Communists, with nearly 2 million members and a third of the national vote, had argued that nobody could govern a country in such straits without them. But governing with them has cured none of the country's afflictions, while greatly adding to the Communist Party's.

In the course of these nine months, its enrolled membership has not only stopped growing for the first time in years, but actually declined a little. Its voting strength has declined a lot more than a little, dropping in scattered local elections from a few decimal points to as much as 40 and 50 percent. Its leaders have been forced to admit something they have always hotly denied: that millions of Italians are finding politics less and less appealing to the party's left. It has become a primary target for ultra-left urban guerrillas and a butt of sardonic humor for students, professors, communists and radical chic. Its trusty subaltern of long-standing, the Socialist party, has turned overnight to a working class customarily regarded by the Communists as their

own property. What hurts most, however, is the loss of the Communist Party's confidence. It is that they themselves simply cannot hold Italy's tumult and disrespectful workers in order.

### Promise

It was largely on the promise of delivering the working class to the Communists have gotten as far as they did into the government. The promise seemed reasonable until a year or two ago, and their conspicuous failure was surely not a want of trying. The fact is, though, that they do keep trying and keep failing.

A year ago, Communist Party leader Luciano Lama made a singularly brave plea for the sacrifice necessary to economic recovery: wage restraints, hard work, and productivity, less absenteeism, at whatever else might be needed to restore profit margins and competitive activity for Italian goods on world markets. On paper, the auto Socialist and Communist trade union federations all agreed with him. In practice, however, Italian workers have gone right on practicing the "permanent conflictual" which a noticeably less accountable Communist Party or taught them. With contracts covering 8 million workers coming for renewal this winter, they are only demanding shorter hours, a higher pay — not to mention a higher state doesn't have improved medical care, pension education and public investment but plotting a hair-raising course strikes and slowdowns to pin they mean it.

### Still Brave

While Lama is still being bra his version of "cooperative conflictual" is no longer merely doing catcalls and derisive laugh on the factory floor. He and party both are in imminent risk indictment for an epic sellout.

No sensible Communist politician could ignore that warning: no other Italian politician or either. For the time being any the Communists' clearly haven't hope of moving on into a full government partnership and bring the mass of workers along. Arrive empty-handed certainly would be much use to them, not to mention their Christian Democratic interlocutor. They would hardly much point in just hanging around where they're at to wait for be time unlikely to come.

With practically all of their present government allies think much the same thoughts, the Communists' wisest move would be to be the one they are discrediting preparing to make: Get out w the getting is good.

(1) Retaining the \$20,000 income exclusion in areas where the United States is "losing influence," such the Middle East, will not reverse this trend, since it merely counter the present policy for those areas.

(2) Retaining the exclusion would not "favor people who in Paris over those who stay Waterloo, Iowa." It merely an accommodation for taxes paid two countries (double taxation).

(3) Rep. Ullman implies that not in the U.S. interest to let Americans equitably if they're in Europe or similar "desire" locations. Yet U.S. companies' major interests in these areas they need U.S. employees for key jobs.

(4) If Americans are discouraged from acquiring valuable on spot experience in sophisticated markets, I don't see how the laws are "aimed at maintaining U.S. trade position."

Rep. Ullman says he wants create examples of the new tax effect (for the threat of that effect's own). I replaced an Am in my present job.

ALLAN M. SA Paris.

### Overseas Tax Law

As a Dutchman, I cannot be accused of self-interest in commenting on Rep. Al Ullman's defense of the U.S. overseas income tax law.



# Heaven

According to Beatty.

Thomas Quinn Curtiss

Dec. 12 (IHT) — "Heaven Can Wait," which Warren Beatty has co-directed with Buck Henry and co-scripted (as they say in Hollywood) with Elaine May, in which he takes all the principal roles, is NOT a remake of the film of the same name. Both inspired by "Here Comes Mr. X."

The first "Heaven Can Wait" was directed by Ernst Lubitsch from a 1930s comedy that made use of the most famous of the silent film stars of the period: Don Juan, played by Rudolph Valentino, and the other two stars of the film, the actress Jeanette MacDonald and the actor Charles King.

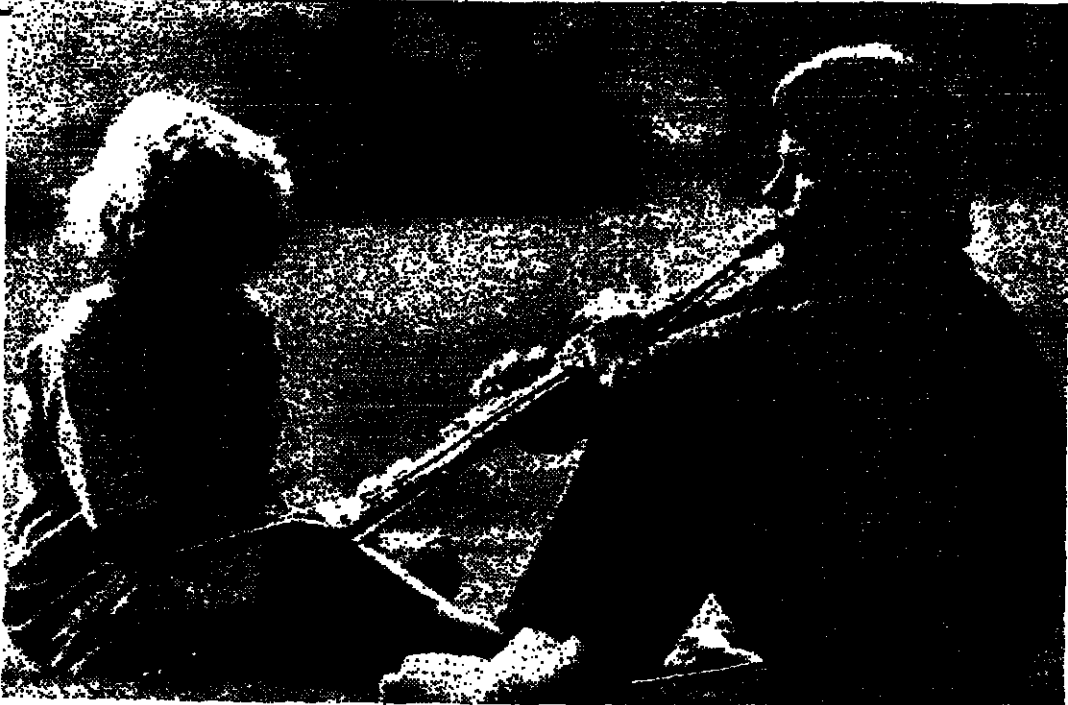
There are eavesdropping butlers and a murderous, drunken wife and her devoted paramour, while the dramatic story is as primitive as that of the vaudeville circuit skit in which a social-climbing hostess mistakes the piano-mover for a crown prince rumored to be living incognito in Coney Island.

James Mason is the heavenly guide and Julie Christie is the heroine who tames the selfish millionaire, but the best support work is that of Jack Warden as the perplexed football coach.

"Jaws II" (at the Elysee Cinema, the Odeon and the Bonaparte in English) is very much "Jaws" recast. Again a shark swims close to the shore of a New England resort and begins gobbling up the incautious, and again the city fathers and hotel proprietors are anxious to hush up the news, though the local police chief risks his job by giving them stern warnings. An old, it is the conflict of Isen's "Enemy of the People."

As a natural history lesson, it teaches us that sharks adhere to that old law of the sea: women and children first; as a study of mob psychology, it informs us that mass boating excursions are inevitably undertaken in what pulp-magazine writers used to describe as "shark-infested waters." Let us hope that after this sequel the shark will be retired from screen service, awarded an Oscar and be deposited in the swimming pool of the home for old actors.

The second "Jaws" has proven almost as popular as the original, but the variations of the Peter Benchley novel are now exhausted.



Here comes Warren Beatty (with Julie Christie) in latest version of "Heaven Can Wait."

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## Music in Vienna

### New 'Carmen' Turns Into Spectacular

By David Stevens

VIENNA, Dec. 12 (IHT) — Vienna, whose beloved State Opera regularly gets more public attention than government ministries, has surely never seen anything like the hooah that preceded and surrounded the premiere of the new production of Bizet's "Carmen" at this temple of the lyric muse.

It was, in descending order of immediate importance, a monster-television spectacular that began well before the performance and ended an hour after the curtain fell; a media event in which a celebrity-studded audience took over the spotlight during two longish intermissions, and, after all, a new staging, with starry musical personnel, of one of the most popular of all operas.

It was not the first opera to be televised from the house on the Ringstrasse, but it was the first to have the excitement of a premiere. The lead-up time was filled in simply by the press, with reports on the cost to ORF, the Austrian broadcasting network (15 million schillings — about \$1 million — reckoned one report, with triple catches for the principal singers); the Micaela sweepstakes (four singers were announced and reported sick before the company came up with a young unknown); noninterviews with conductor Carlos Kleiber (who does not give any); and breathless reports on the daily influx of personalities, operatic and otherwise.

For the occasion, the State Opera invented new categories of premieres, the first performance on Sat-

urday being the premiere "in television lighting," and the second performance being the first "in stage lighting."

In a televised roundtable discussion that followed the opera, Franco Zeffirelli, the stage director and designer, made an impassioned pitch for just such live televising of stage productions as a way of making opera once again a popular art form. In the same discussion, Georg Eisler, a painter and son of a composer, mildly deplored the large scale of the Vienna production and reminded listeners that "Carmen" began life in the more intimate Paris Opera Comique.

They both had a point. In any case, "Carmen" is indestructible, whether packaged as grand opera, opera comique, operetta or "Carmen Jones."

The Vienna production was a hybrid. It was conceived on a vast scale, with large chorus, imposing sets that seemed to stretch back to the Hotel Sacher, and many four-legged beasts on stage (everything, but the bulls).

The space between the musical numbers was filled in with a strongly reduced mixture of recitative and spoken dialogue, a "version" that, despite lip service to opera comique tradition, did not improve intelligibility and which will certainly disappear with the first cast changes.

A little operetta was thrown in with some of the byplay that Zeffirelli devised, notably for the Russian Carmen, Elena Obraztsova, in her "Habanera."

The musical star of the evening



Elena Obraztsova in Act 1 of Vienna "Carmen."

was Kleiber, son of the late revered Erich Kleiber and himself a current darling of the State Opera standees. He took most of the evening at a fast clip, sometimes leaving his singers behind but never losing their attention, and he drew marvelously transparent, sharply contoured playing from the Vienna Philharmonic.

Placido Domingo, in splendid voice, was a passionate and straightforward Don Jose, with blondish hair an effective reminder that Jose is a "foreigner" in black-haired Seville. Obraztsova is a handsome woman with a rich mezzo voice, but this natural equipment could not cancel out a staid presence (not to mention a dancing and castanet technique that could explain Jose's haste to return to the barracks). Her Russian colleague, Yuri Mazurok, was even more unsuited to his duties, his smooth lyric baritone and bland stage manner being exactly the wrong combination for Escamillo. Their French enunciation and French style in general was more from the banks of the Moskva than the Seine.

Micaela was Isobel Buchanan, a young Scottish singer who has made most of her career in Australia. Despite an 11th-hour entry into the cast she pulled off her big-league breakthrough with aplomb, and given a lovely voice emanating from a lovely presence, the effect was — lovely.

manner that made her a totally believable country girl.

Zeffirelli's contribution was a mixed one, but he remains the master of the stage fresco that portrays time and place so vividly and in such detail it can almost be smelled. The first act seemed to be an immense open market, covered yet still blanching by the sun, and the last act was a plaza of stark openness, with only the building, an outdoor crucifix and the street, teeming with life at first and desolate at the end.

For Zeffirelli the designer sometimes gave Zeffirelli the director problems. He made Lillas Pallas' men an outdoor establishment, making him of the level. Lillas Pallas had no deer to break down to trap the AWOL Don Jose dallying with Carmen, and his drunken arrival was so noisy that the nervous Jose could easily have escaped up another stairway.

Those who experienced opening night on television appeared to react more favorably to the performance than those in the live audience, although they had to take it along with some pretty inane man-in-the-aisle intermission chitchat on the nature of jealousy and such. The transmission was seen live in Austria and West Germany, while 14 or 15 other Eurovision countries reportedly have taken this "Carmen" on a delayed broadcast basis.

## Music in London

### A Rich Recital by Frederica von Stade

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Dec. 12 (IHT) — The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, is about as well suited to a song recital as a convention hall. The more remarkable, then, the success that Frederica von Stade, in a London recital debut, scored — and richly earned.

The New Jersey-born mezzo soprano had already won a following here with a Glyndebourne Cherubino in 1973 and a Royal Opera Rosina in 1975, but her appearance on this occasion was anything but operatic, either in the choice of songs or in the manner of their presentation.

The songs — Dowland, Purcell,

Schubert, Liszt, Debussy and Camille Saint-Saëns — were of a prevalently wistful, bittersweet character, with some items of light gaiety for contrast. Restraint rather than physical or vocal histrionics was the order of the evening. Even Purcell's "The Blessed Virgin's Expostulation," while beautifully sung, was expository only in a low-keyed manner.

If there is a caveat, it is the singer's disposition to concentrate on tone and line at the expense of text. But what she did with tone and line alone was a study of a high order. Martin Katz was the exemplary accompanist.

At no time did Miss von Stade

raise her voice above a modest mezzo forte, and this in a house notoriously hospitable to stentorian vocal utterance. Indeed, I have to think back to Elisabeth Schwarzkopf to recall a singer who accomplished so much at so little vocal expense.

It's a tricky business, and hazardous, too. Within a small dynamic range the slightest variation of color, intensity and accentuation can produce effects that would be lost within a wider range. But flaws are subject to similar magnification. Miss von Stade's vocalism on Sunday night was as nearly flawless as one is likely to hear these days, and given a lovely voice emanating from a lovely presence, the effect was — lovely.

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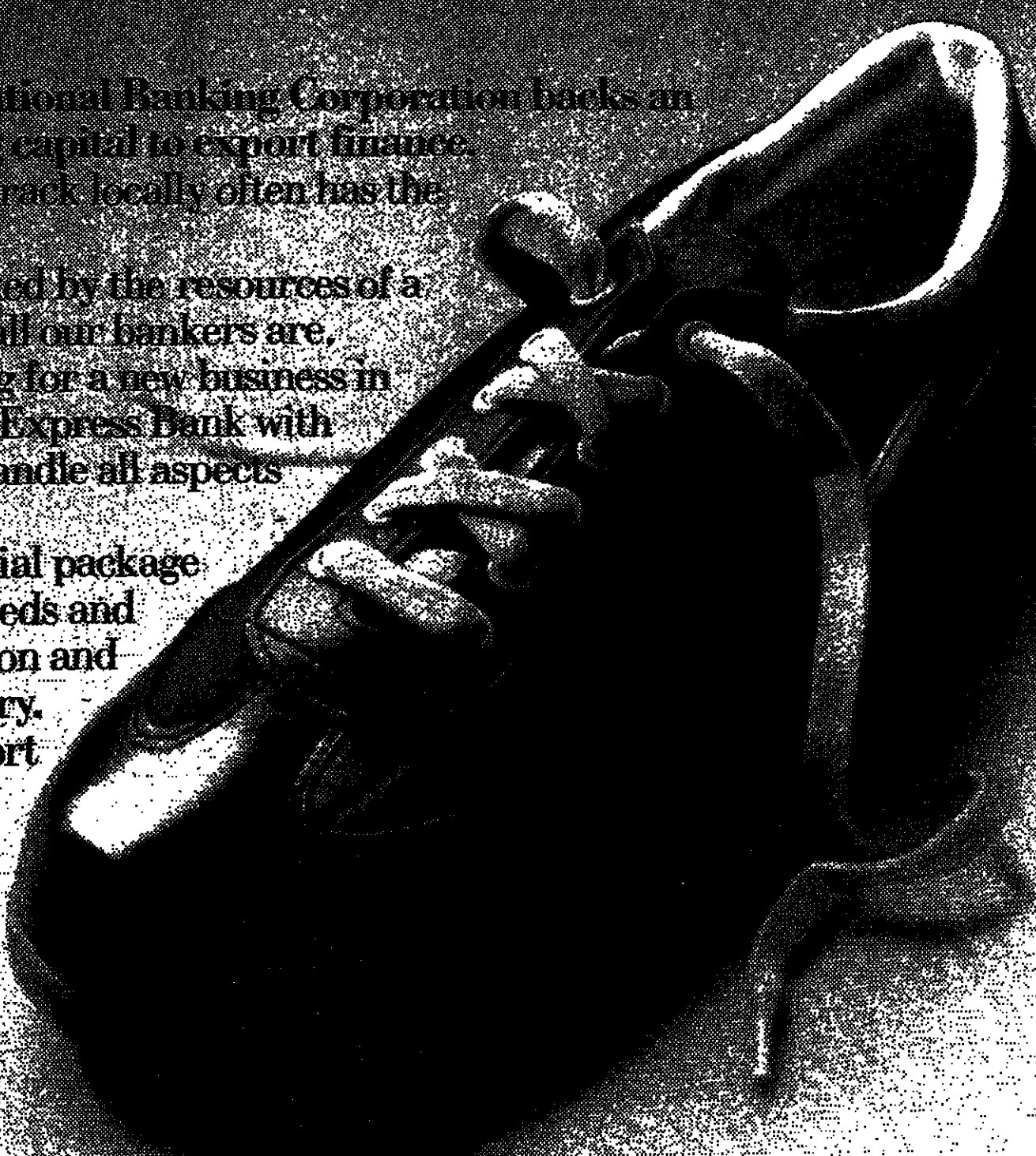
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(Continued on Page 10)

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**'Dollar Overhang'  
Gains Momentum**

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — The dollar's recent gains in exchange markets, the chronic "overhang" has become a more contentious policy issue.

The new U.S. stance of enough "intervention" through purchases of dollars to prevent any drastic day-to-day drops widely is accepted as a success so far. But the success of the short-run stabilization efforts is focusing fresh and lessening nervous attention on the amount of dollars on deposit in banks outside the United States, and thus widely regarded as being available for sale in favor of foreign currencies.

The \$30-billion package of large-scale foreign currencies sold by the United States does not mean the Federal Reserve is abandoning its long-term goal of defending the dollar, and officials add that friendly foreign governments also have large amounts of dollars to buy up dollars.

"Even if you add up all the dollars that the U.S. and other countries could do, it would add up to more than \$150 billion at the most, calculates one

New York currency dealer. He figures, if holders of the \$500 billion in dollars held abroad ever decided to dump them for harder foreign currencies, it would be "overwhelming" to the central banks.

But officials cannot be sure what share of the dollars abroad really are wanted, or when and why holders may change their minds, the U.S. authorities concede.

While the overhang's effect in pressing the United States into less-inflationary policies is widely welcomed abroad, some foreign officials deeply fear the "instability" that the overhang poses for currencies generally. Uncertainty over exchange rates, they reason, is a major impediment to business expansion. Thus, they are urging the United States to directly tackle the overhang, in hopes of reducing or at least freezing the amount of dollars held overseas.

An often-suggested way would be for the IMF or the United States to sop up massive amounts of dollars from abroad in return for some less-liquid asset. Such proposals trouble the Treasury both because they sustain uneasiness about the dollar's prospects, and on the ground that they might backfire.

**U.S. Aluminum Industry  
Vowed to Increase Output**

By Agis Salpukas

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (NYT) — The aluminum industry, experiencing its biggest years of shipbuilding and profits, has been producing the government to increase production capacity after having caught short, especially in the demand for rolled sheets.

For the first time in many years, producers, attracted by the demand for aluminum, have asked the U.S. market in forecasts of aluminum sheet and plate, for example, are entering at a rate. They totaled 325 million pounds during the first nine months of 1978, up sharply from 280 million in the same period of 1977, according to aluminum executives said in interviews that they were being by the recent strong demand for certain rolled products, came when most of their plants were already operating at capacity.

**Indonesia Bars  
Nationalizing of  
Foreign Firms**

KARTASURA, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — Indonesia announced today that it did not nationalize foreign companies operating in the country, a move that nationalization would decelerate the nation's economic growth.

Halim, chairman of the state investment board, said any nationalization should be done by compensation, and Indonesia had no funds for that. He said, however, that foreign firms should not harm the national interest and that the government was obliged to prevent what he called the negative aspects of foreign investments.

Halim's statement followed his plans to nationalize certain companies. He said that, if the national interest warranted, nationalization could be carried out but this would require a special law. He added that such a law would be contradictory to other government policies inviting foreign investment.

**U.S. Company Reports**

Revenue, Profit in millions of dollars			
Company	1977	1978	% Change
Carrier	580.60	341.00	-41.3
Revenue	23.13	15.97	-30.8
Profit	0.80	0.64	-20.0
Share	2.140	1.310	-38.3
Revenue	95.38	57.14	-40.1
Profit	3.39	2.26	-33.3

Norway Prices Rise 0.1%			
Company	1977	1978	% Change
Dana	676.00	546.00	-19.2
Revenue	41.00	31.10	-24.1
Profit	1.23	1.05	-14.6

Jewel Companies			
Company	1977	1978	% Change
Revenue	769.20	749.30	-2.6
Profit	6.57	3.23	-50.8
Share	0.58	0.27	-53.4

**Miller Puts  
U.S. Growth  
At 3.75%**

Says Outlook for '79  
Could Be 2.5 to 3%

FRANKFURT, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — William Miller, U.S. Federal Reserve Board chairman, said today that with the planned slowdown in the economy, the U.S. growth rate for 1978 will be about 3.75 percent instead of the original growth target of 4.75 percent.

He added that with continued monetary and fiscal discipline, the outlook for 1979 is for real growth of 2.5 to 3 percent. He said unemployment may increase only moderately in 1979 with the slower growth in the labor force while inflation will begin to decline on the order of one percent.

He was addressing members of the Atlantic Bridge, a nonprofit organization working toward better understanding between West Germany and the United States.

Mr. Miller also said the slower rate of U.S. growth along with higher growth rates in Germany and elsewhere will cut the U.S. current account deficit to under \$10 billion in 1979 from \$16-\$18 billion this year.

He said the federal government financial plan for fiscal 1979, which began on Oct. 1, would shrink the projected federal deficit by \$22 billion. As a result, the federal deficit will fall to about \$38 billion in the fiscal year 1979 from \$49 billion in fiscal 1978.

"The stage is now set for a balanced federal budget as early as fiscal year 1981, but in any case by fiscal year 1982," he added. He said the application of increased fiscal restraint has the further goal of reducing the role of government in the U.S. economy. That means federal government expenditures will steadily decrease to 20 percent of the gross national product from the present 22 percent, he said. He added that this will release \$60-to-\$70 billion to the private sector.

**Central Banks  
Help to Push  
Dollar Higher**

LONDON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — Heavy central bank intervention today pushed the dollar higher against major currencies.

The dollar started trading in the morning at sharply lower levels than yesterday's in a continuation of a downturn that began late last week. Dealers said that pressure on the dollar has for some time been linked to turmoil in Iran and uncertainty about the outcome of this week's OPEC meeting in Abu Dhabi, where oil prices for the coming year are due to be set.

However, central banks once again demonstrated that they are prepared to intervene on a large scale to keep the dollar stable, dealers said. This helped to push the dollar up to 1.9060 Deutsche mark from 1.9025 and to 1.6963 Swiss francs from 1.6910. Although the dollar closed in Tokyo at 194.85 yen, it finished in London at 196.45, up from 196.10 late Monday.

Elsewhere, sterling eased to \$1.9715 from \$1.9715 while the dollar rose to 4.3755 French francs from 4.3695. The lira weakened substantially after the Italian government announced that Italy would join the European Monetary System (EMS) by Jan. 1. In the early morning, the dollar had traded near \$40.50 lire. However, it moved up to \$40.25 in the late afternoon after the EMS announcement.

The Canadian dollar, meanwhile, edged higher to 84.80 U.S. cents, from 84.93.

In another development, the Bundesbank began to place 2.5 to 3 billion DM worth of three- and four-year U.S. treasury notes in the domestic German market.

**Mexico to Sell  
Oil to France**

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Mexico will sell 10,000 barrels of oil daily to France in 1980, French Industry Minister Andre Giraud has announced. Mr. Giraud made the announcement after signing a trade protocol with Mexican officials that specifies that the petroleum sales will be at prices competitive with those of the world market.

A letter of intent accompanying the agreement to allow for the purchase of French technology by Mexico was signed by Petroleos Mexicanos (PEMEX), Compania Francesa de Petroleo and the Banco de Comercio Exterior de Francia, the French minister said.

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**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****2d Shell Well Comes Up Dry**

Shell Oil says its second exploratory well has come up dry in the much-publicized Baltimore Canyon, offshore Delaware. It was the fifth dry hole to be confirmed for the Atlantic exploration effort that has drawn considerable attention on Wall Street and in overseas money markets. Shell says the well, on Outer Continental Shelf Block 273, about 87 miles east of Cape Henlopen, Del., reached the target depth of 17,500 feet Dec. 7 but did not encounter any hydrocarbon accumulations. Shell says the well, which cost \$12.8 million to drill, was being plugged and abandoned.

**Manufacturers Hanover Expanding**

Manufacturers Hanover Corp. says it agreed on terms to purchase three British companies that are active in the installment-buying and leasing of automobiles. The three concerns, TKM Credit Corp., TKM Leasing Ltd. and TKM Factors Ltd., would be purchased from Tozer Kemsley and Millbourn Ltd. and merged into Manufacturers Hanover's British installment buying subsidiary, Ocean Acceptances (London) Ltd., as soon as practicable. Details of the agreement have not been disclosed. Manufacturers Hanover says it is making the acquisitions "to expand its involvement in the British retail installment-credit market."

**Mitsubishi in Sales Accord**

Mitsubishi Corp. says it will handle sales of potassium chloride, to be produced at a plant in Jordan. A spokesman says the sales will start soon after the plant is completed in 1982 by a consortium of Jordan and other Arab countries. He says Mitsubishi will handle about 600,000 tons of potassium chloride a year. The plant, to be near the Dead Sea, is to have annual production capacity of 1.2 million tons.

**Chrysler Shutting Down 3 Plants**

Chrysler Corp. says it is shutting down three of its North American car and truck assembly plants for two weeks next month to trim inventories, killing 15,700 hourly workers. The No. 3 automaker also said that when one of those three plants, its Hamtramck, Mich., facility, resumes production, nearly 1,300 employees will be furloughed indefinitely due to assembly line adjustments. In addition to the Hamtramck plant, the shutdowns will affect Chrysler assembly facilities in Newark, Del., and St. Louis.

**Opening a Window on the West****China Trade Missions Flock to Japan**

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Dec. 12 (NYT) — China is bombarding Japan with economic, industrial and goodwill missions in the wake of a historic Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and friendship ratified in October. Japanese officials said yesterday.

Chinese engineers are visiting steel mills to bring themselves up to date on new technology here. Chinese officials are studying Japan's industrial and patent laws in Tokyo, and members of a Chinese women's goodwill mission dropped into a quiz beauty shop at the weekend to have their hair set in permanent waves.

Japan is China's window on the West in its way. And the Chinese appear eager to learn the "secret" of the economic boom which has given this country the world's most efficient heavy industries and a trillion-dollar economy that is already half as large as that of the United States.

Japanese officials said that there are literally scores of Chinese visitors here at present, many of them pursuing their way quickly through Japanese factories, government offices, rural districts and Japanese homes with a minimum of publicity.

**Japan to Extend  
CD Privileges to  
Foreign Banks**

TOKYO, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — Foreign banks will be allowed by Japanese financial authorities to issue yen-based certificates of deposits at the same time the privilege is given to all domestic banks.

However, under the proposed rules, the benefits of the new funding method will be rather limited, at the outset, bankers here say.

An advisory group of the finance ministry is recommending that at the start the maturity of such issues would be kept to a range of three to six months, compared with terms of one year or longer for floating-rate CDs in international markets. Authorization to extend maturities to a year is not expected until a later date.

The long-awaited opening of Tokyo's CD market thus cannot offer a quick source of long-term yen funds that foreign banks need to match their lendings of equivalent length in the Japanese currency.

"We would welcome the reform but as it appears right now the impact on foreign banks won't be overwhelming," commented a Tokyo-based U.S. banker.

Authorities appear to favor short maturities as a handy compromise in the face of complaints by other Japanese financial institutions that long-term CDs will compete in the market with such established funding vehicles as debentures, discount notes and trust assets.

For now, the new market offers Japanese commercial banks and foreign banks another source of short-term funds similar to the market for discounted commercial paper.

**IADB to Increase  
Capital Resources**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. and other countries reached an agreement late yesterday to increase the capital resources of the 41-nation Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) by \$9.75 billion in the four years starting Jan. 1.

An IADB spokesman said details of the agreement would be announced later. The bank, which approves loans for economic development projects in Latin and South American countries, currently has about \$18 billion in total resources for such credits. The capital increases and a proposed expansion of the bank's fund for special operations, will be subject to approval by the various member countries.

**Triggers Some Selling****Big Board Prices Decline  
On Bearish Rate Forecast**

NEW YORK, Dec. 12 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange finished broadly lower in light trading today as a bearish forecast about interest rates and inflation triggered some afternoon selling.

Salomon Brothers partner Henry Kaufman predicted 1979 interest rates, as measured by the prime rate and long term taxable bond yields, should exceed record levels of 1974-1975 with the prime rate rising to, or above 13 percent from the current 11 1/2 percent.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 2.68 points to 814.97 and declines led advances 916 to 512. Volume rose to about 22 million shares from yesterday's 21 million. Active United Technologies lost 1/4 to 38 1/2. It filed suit seeking a ruling that threats by the New York State attorney general's office to use antitrust laws to block its planned takeover of Carrier Corp. are unconstitutional. Carrier eased 1/2 to 23 1/2.

Curtiss-Wright slipped 1/4 to 13 1/2. A federal court set Jan. 29 for a new election of Kentucky Copper directors but said Curtiss could not use the proxies it held in the

previous election. Kennecott tacked on 1/4 to 22 1/2. General Motors again led the active list but was unchanged at 56 1/2. Ford, which said it will raise 1979 model car prices 0.5 percent and truck prices 0.7 percent, added 1/4 to 42.

Active National Airlines was a big gainer, rising 5 1/4 to 37 1/2. Eastman, which offered \$51 a share against Pan Am's \$41 for National, lost 1/4 to 9 1/2. Pan Am fell 1/4 to seven.

Among the actives, Eastman Kodak slipped 1/4 to 60 1/2 and Boeing 1 1/4 to 71.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also fell in slow trading, with the market-value index off 0.54 point to 150.76.

In Chicago, wheat was mixed, corn irregularly lower, oats lower and soybeans substantially higher at the close on the Board of Trade.

Wheat was up 6 to off 2 1/2 cents; corn off 1 to 3 1/4; oats off 1 1/2 to 2; and soybeans up 4 1/4 to 6 1/2 cents.

Wheat, closing lower in all but March futures, was under pressure of foreign competition and a bearish supply-demand report.

**U.S. Budget Office Sees  
Drop in Output of Goods**

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (NYT) — The Congressional Budget Office is projecting a decline in the nation's output of goods and services for the final two quarters of next year. This would meet the formal definition of a recession.

If the congressional analysts prove correct — and in the past their record has been good — the administration will be unlikely to meet its budget target. This target is a deficit of less than \$30 billion in the budget for the fiscal year 1980. The president will submit the budget Jan. 22.

The projections are being prepared for congressional budget writers when the lawmakers reconvene Jan. 15. The forecast is in sharp contrast to official predictions of the Carter administration, which expects continued growth next year, albeit at a somewhat slower pace than this year.

Under the four-year-old Budget Reform Act, which gives Congress more control over federal spending and revenues, the assumptions of the congressional analysts are about as important in shaping final budget figures as those of the administration's own economists.

The study made by the Congressional Budget Office is still in a preliminary stage. Congressional officials say, however, that it differs most sharply from the administration in its gloomier assessment of what high interest rates will do to housing.

The congressional analysis, which corresponds with many forecasts made in the private sector, sees high interest rates hampering not only housing but also consumer sectors such as automobiles. Furthermore, it says, there will be no stimulus from business plant and equipment spending, which the administration has been counting on to take up the slack when consumer spending subsides.

Over the last two years, the Congressional Budget Office's projections have proved to be more accurate than those of the administration. One congressional staff member said: "The administration has to put an optimistic bias on its forecasts because it is political. We can afford to be more objective."

As for this year's performance, the Budget Office predicted economic growth in the range of 3 1/2 percent to 4 1/2 percent at a time when the administration was still talking about being on the "3 percent track." The latest figures show that growth for all 1978 will be about 3 1/2 percent.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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\*Including Energy Budgeting



SIS.	Class	P/EV	12 Month Stock	SIS.	Class	P/EV	12 Month Stock
In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close			High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close				High Low Div. In 5 Yld. P/E 100s. High Low Quot. Close
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

[illegible]

December, 1978

Quotations in Canadian funds	High Low Class Chrs
------------------------------	---------------------

High Low Close Chge

22120 Dofasco A	\$31 1/2	31	31	—	1/2	500 Murray	\$12	11 1/2	12
200 Dom Store	\$16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—	1/2	9147 Noranda A	\$36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2 +
80 Du Pont	\$15	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	1/2	17226 Norcen	\$18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
						1800 NTC	\$17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

	Yea	
ahi Glass	367	Matsu E. Wks
non	471	Mitsubishi Dry Ind.

TOTAL SHARES 400,730 Shares.

1 quotes cents unless marked \$

with sales 400,730 shares.



55/10/1941

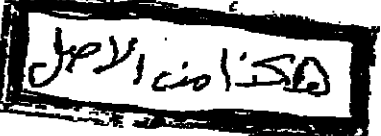
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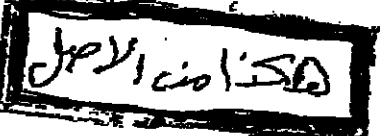
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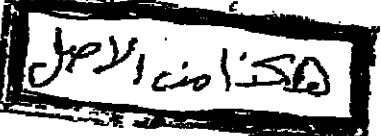
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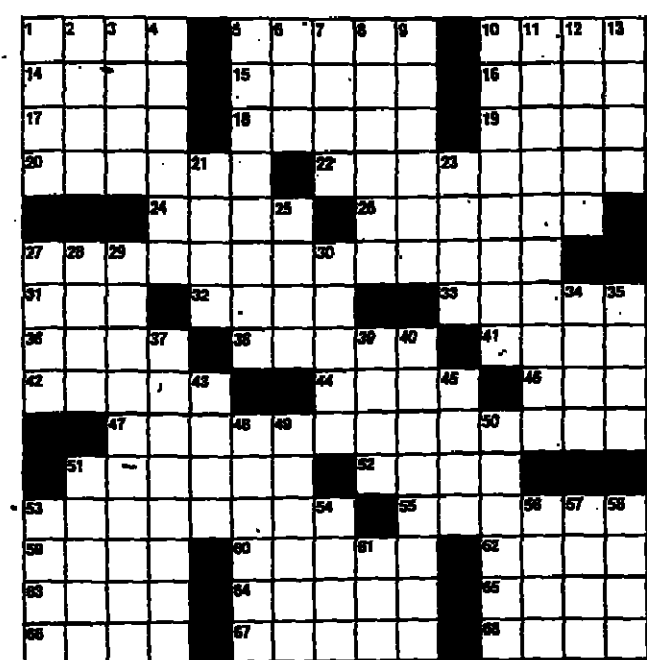






## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Malesko



- ACROSS**
- Give a leg up
  - He spied with Joshua
  - Fountain quaff
  - Golden spread
  - Zinc
  - Where to cook a pizza
  - Three-handed card game
  - Done in rich brown
  - Leningrad's river
  - Lessee
  - TV space program
  - Acrobatic
  - Kay Thompson's heroine
  - Last of the Bill of Rights
  - Chilled cartoon character's comment
  - Exec's note
  - First British settlement in India
  - Chester
  - Arthur
  - Scotto and Sutherland
  - Apiece
  - Type of type
  - Dram or gram
  - Suffix with Jersey
  - Symbol of taxpayers' revolt
  - Emulated a Smith
- DOWN**
- Person non grata in a 1925 song
  - Blackstrap or treacle
  - State on the stand
  - Got off a horse
  - Galsworthy novel
  - "Mighty" Rose
  - Chinese Comb form
  - Related on Mom's side
  - Maltese
  - Markham hero
  - Talked gibberish
  - Place for a chapeau
  - 1 Boniface
  - 2 Sommer from Berlin
  - 3 Built like Cassius
  - 4 Dead Sea
  - 5 Garbed for a bal masqué
  - 6 Tool for a lumberjack
  - 7 "The Touch of Your" 1936 song
  - 8 Make redactions
  - 9 Tranquillize
  - 10 Persist
  - 11 One result of all work and no play
  - 12 Sight on the Mississippi
  - 13 Biblical giant
  - 14 Chomsky, linguistics expert
  - 15 Homophone for rose
  - 16 "Apostle of the Franks"
  - 17 Letter-shaped girder
  - 18 Base of a column
  - 19 Tumbler's springboard
  - 20 Word on the back of a dollar
  - 21 Playbill heading
  - 22 Bears
  - 23 Important role in "Our Town"
  - 24 West Indian shrub
  - 25 Placed
  - 26 Jan. 1 drinks
  - 27 Knight vs. knight
  - 28 Amoy
  - 29 "Grecian Urn": Keats
  - 30 Market for a commodity
  - 31 King-size book
  - 32 Make flirtatious advances
  - 33 European
  - 34 Roof edge
  - 35 Blackout, e.g.
  - 36 Raconteur's specialty
  - 37 Midi season

## WEATHER

ALABAMA	14	Overcast	ALABAMA	14	Overcast
ALASKA	14	Cloudy	ALASKA	14	Cloudy
ARIZONA	14	Clear	ARIZONA	14	Clear
ARKANSAS	14	Clear	ARKANSAS	14	Clear
CALIFORNIA	14	Clear	CALIFORNIA	14	Clear
COLORADO	14	Clear	COLORADO	14	Clear
CONNECTICUT	14	Clear	CONNECTICUT	14	Clear
DELAWARE	14	Clear	DELAWARE	14	Clear
FLORIDA	14	Clear	FLORIDA	14	Clear
GEORGIA	14	Clear	GEORGIA	14	Clear
ILLINOIS	14	Clear	ILLINOIS	14	Clear
INDIANA	14	Clear	INDIANA	14	Clear
IOWA	14	Clear	IOWA	14	Clear
KANSAS	14	Clear	KANSAS	14	Clear
KENTUCKY	14	Clear	KENTUCKY	14	Clear
LOUISIANA	14	Clear	LOUISIANA	14	Clear
MAINE	14	Clear	MAINE	14	Clear
MARYLAND	14	Clear	MARYLAND	14	Clear
MASSACHUSETTS	14	Clear	MASSACHUSETTS	14	Clear
MICHIGAN	14	Clear	MICHIGAN	14	Clear
MINNESOTA	14	Clear	MINNESOTA	14	Clear
MISSISSIPPI	14	Clear	MISSISSIPPI	14	Clear
MISSOURI	14	Clear	MISSOURI	14	Clear
MONTANA	14	Clear	MONTANA	14	Clear
NEBRASKA	14	Clear	NEBRASKA	14	Clear
NEVADA	14	Clear	NEVADA	14	Clear
NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	Clear	NEW HAMPSHIRE	14	Clear
NEW JERSEY	14	Clear	NEW JERSEY	14	Clear
NEW MEXICO	14	Clear	NEW MEXICO	14	Clear
NEW YORK	14	Clear	NEW YORK	14	Clear
NORTH CAROLINA	14	Clear	NORTH CAROLINA	14	Clear
NORTH DAKOTA	14	Clear	NORTH DAKOTA	14	Clear
OHIO	14	Clear	OHIO	14	Clear
OKLAHOMA	14	Clear	OKLAHOMA	14	Clear
OREGON	14	Clear	OREGON	14	Clear
PENNSYLVANIA	14	Clear	PENNSYLVANIA	14	Clear
RHODE ISLAND	14	Clear	RHODE ISLAND	14	Clear
SOUTH CAROLINA	14	Clear	SOUTH CAROLINA	14	Clear
SOUTH DAKOTA	14	Clear	SOUTH DAKOTA	14	Clear
TENNESSEE	14	Clear	TENNESSEE	14	Clear
TEXAS	14	Clear	TEXAS	14	Clear
UTAH	14	Clear	UTAH	14	Clear
Vermont	14	Clear	Vermont	14	Clear
VIRGINIA	14	Clear	VIRGINIA	14	Clear
WASHINGTON	14	Clear	WASHINGTON	14	Clear
WEST VIRGINIA	14	Clear	WEST VIRGINIA	14	Clear
WISCONSIN	14	Clear	WISCONSIN	14	Clear
WYOMING	14	Clear	WYOMING	14	Clear

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

December 12, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds which are quoted on the basis of their net asset value. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the FID: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

**BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.**

(d) Bank Fund	SP 72.70	(w) Alexander Fund	SP 6.91
(d) Bank Fund	SP 72.70	(w) Bank Fund	SP 7.24
(d) Bank Fund	SP 72.70	(w) Bank Fund	SP 7.24
(d) Bank Fund	SP 72.70	(w) Bank Fund	SP 7.24

**BANQUE PARISIENNE D'INVESTISSEMENT**

(d) C.F. Fund	SP 12.80	(w) C.F. Fund	SP 12.80
(d) C.F. Fund	SP 12.80	(w) C.F. Fund	SP 12.80
(d) C.F. Fund	SP 12.80	(w) C.F. Fund	SP 12.80

**BRITANNIA TRUST AMT. (C) LTD.**

(w) Britannia Trust	SP 12.80	(w) Britannia Trust	SP 12.80
(w) Britannia Trust	SP 12.80	(w) Britannia Trust	SP 12.80

**CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL**

(w) Capital Int'l	SP 12.80	(w) Capital Int'l	SP 12.80
(w) Capital Int'l	SP 12.80	(w) Capital Int'l	SP 12.80

**CREDIT SUISSE**

(d) Credit Suisse	SP 12.80	(d) Credit Suisse	SP 12.80
(d) Credit Suisse	SP 12.80	(d) Credit Suisse	SP 12.80

**DIY INVESTMENT FRANKFURT**

(d) DIY Invest	SP 12.80	(d) DIY Invest	SP 12.80
(d) DIY Invest	SP 12.80	(d) DIY Invest	SP 12.80

**FIDELITY FUND INC. (FIDELITY FUND INC.)**

(w) Fidelity Fund	SP 12.80	(w) Fidelity Fund	SP 12.80
(w) Fidelity Fund	SP 12.80	(w) Fidelity Fund	SP 12.80

**G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD.**

(w) G.T. Fund	SP 12.80	(w) G.T. Fund	SP 12.80
(w) G.T. Fund	SP 12.80	(w) G.T. Fund	SP 12.80

**JARDINE FLEMING**

(w) Jardine Fund	SP 12.80	(w) Jardine Fund	SP 12.80
(w) Jardine Fund	SP 12.80	(w) Jardine Fund	SP 12.80

**LOYD BANK INT. (LOYD BANK INT.)**

(w) Lloyd Bank	SP 12.80	(w) Lloyd Bank	SP 12.80
(w) Lloyd Bank	SP 12.80	(w) Lloyd Bank	SP 12.80

**ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (ROYAL BANK OF CANADA)**

(w) Royal Bank	SP 12.80	(w) Royal Bank	SP 12.80
(w) Royal Bank	SP 12.80	(w) Royal Bank	SP 12.80

**SOPHIE BANK GENEVA**

(w) Sophie Bank	SP 12.80	(w) Sophie Bank	SP 12.80
(w) Sophie Bank	SP 12.80	(w) Sophie Bank	SP 12.80

**SWISS BANK CORP.**

(w) Swiss Bank	SP 12.80	(w) Swiss Bank	SP 12.80
(w) Swiss Bank	SP 12.80	(w) Swiss Bank	SP 12.80

**UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND**

(w) Union Bank	SP 12.80	(w) Union Bank	SP 12.80
(w) Union Bank	SP 12.80	(w) Union Bank	SP 12.80

## PEANUTS

## B. C.

## BLONDIE

## BEETLE

## BAILEY

## ANDY

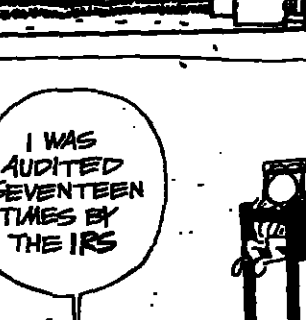
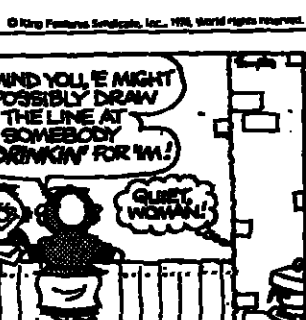
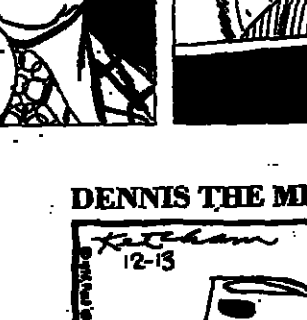
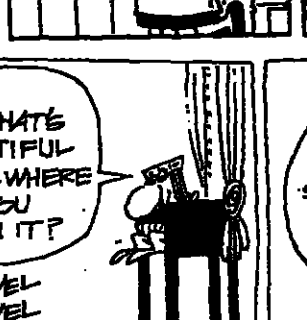
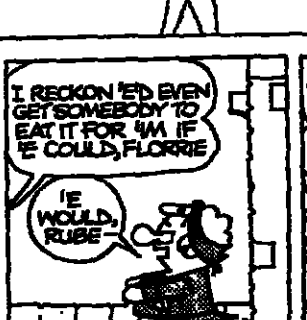
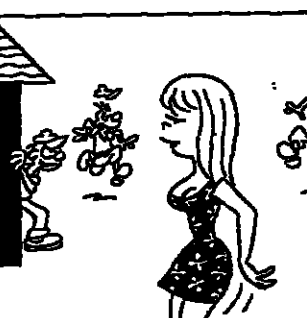
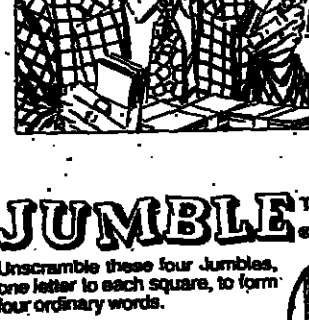
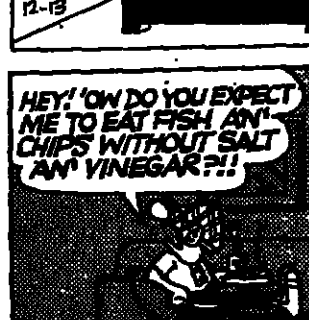
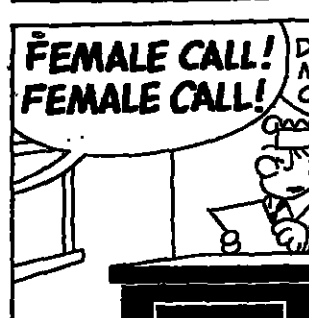
## WIZARD

## REX

## MORGAN

## RIP

## KIRBY



## BOOKS

## BLINDNESS

By Henry Green. Viking. 207 pp. \$8.95.

## LOVING, LIVING, PARTY GOING

By Henry Green. With an introduction by John Updike. Penguin paperback. 528 pages. \$4.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

BEFORE "Upstairs, Downstairs" appeared on television, very few people seemed to be interested in a novel about a group of English servants looking after a wealthy English woman and her daughter-in-law in an Irish castle during World War II. Yet, "Loving," by the late Henry Green is one of the best novels I have ever read. Here are a few scenes from it.

Edith, a young housemaid, surprises Mrs. Jack, the daughter-in-law, in bed one morning with Captain Davenport. Mrs. Jack's husband is in the army, and Davenport is a neighbor who has overstepped. Although she is profoundly shocked, Edith is also extremely possessive about the incident, telling it over and over to the other servants, proudly reiterating that it was she who came on them and weeping bitterly when Raunce the butler attempts to minimize the incident. Edith feels her witnessing them to be a precious experience, a revelation, as if she could know passion only vicariously and was forever condemned to look on in admiration and terror at impulses above her station.

Raunce is looking at a map fixed over the fireplace in the library. The map is provided with a pointer geared to a weather vane on the roof. As Raunce studies the map with an eye to overcharging his employers for a new spring, the pointer is fixed on Clancarty, Davenport's home. The map is a medieval one, and places are designated by pictures. Once a home of kings, Clancarty is represented by "two nude figures reclining in gold crowns." What Raunce ponders, Mrs. Jack enters to find the pointer on the nude couple. "What is it?" she asks furiously. "The thing seems to have got stuck," Raunce says innocently. "I'm sure the wind is not in that quarter." While it is immensely complex, this situational pun is as natural as the movements of the wind that caused it.

Old Nanny Swift, with her eyes closed, sits in the garden telling a story to Mrs. Jack's small girls. It is a rambling anthropomorphic tale of doves and their gentle ways. The children, meanwhile, are watching real doves overhead in a cote. They are fighting, copulating, sneezing the cote with their droppings and occasionally pushing their young off the ledge to smash on the ground.

Edith and Kate, another housemaid, are dusting the unused grand ballroom. No one is about, and they pull back the curtains, put a record on the phonograph, and whirl around in each other's arms, amid the heavy furniture in its dust covers and the intermittent rays of the sinking sun.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 1,600 bookstores in the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Fiction	Nonfiction
1. WAR AND REMEMBRANCE by Herman Wouk	1. MOMMIE DEAREST by Christina Crawford
2. CHESAPEAKE by James A. Michener	2. ONOMATOPEA by Neil R. McMillen
3. FOLKS DIE Madeleine L'Engle	3. AMERICAN CEASAR by William Manchester
4. THE FAR Pavilions by Richard B. Sewall	4. IF LIFE IS A ROW OF CHERRIES-WHAT AM I DOING IN THE PIT? by Robert Kennedy
5. SECOND GENERATION by Howard Fast	5. IN SEARCH OF HISTORY by Theodore White
6. BRIGHT FLOWERS RIVER by John Galsworthy	6. FAIRIES, described and illustrated by Brian Froud and Alan Lee
7. EVERGREEN by John F. Platts	7. THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RHYMES by James F. Fox
8. ILLUSIONS by Richard B. Sewall	8. JACKIE OBI by Kay Kell
9. THE EMPTY CUP by J.R.R. Tolkien	9. THE COUNTRY DIARY OF AN EDWARDIAN LADY by Edith Sitwell
10. EYE OF THE NEEDLE by J.R.R. Tolkien	10. PULLING YOUR OWN STRINGS by Wayne W. Dyer
11. THURSDAY THE RABBI WALKED OUT by Harry Kamin	11. A TIME FOR TRUTH by William E. Shafer
12. KERRY by Judith Krantz	12. THE LEOPARD by Edith Sitwell
13. SCRAPLES by Judith Krantz	13. ROBERT KENNEDY AND HIS TIMES by Arthur Schlesinger
14. THE COMPLETE BOOK OF RHYMES by James F. Fox	14. THE TEAMSTERS by Steven Bell

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Had he been playing with a weak partner, North would no doubt have brushed aside an opening bid of three hearts and jumped to seven diamonds or seven spades on the diagrammed deal. But playing with an expert, there seemed no need to run the slight risk that one of the two grand slams would fail. If South held a few cards in spades and a singleton or void diamond, or vice-versa, the extra trumps could be significant. A bad break in the side suit could perhaps be neutralized by a ruff, but a bad break in trumps would be fatal.

So North decided to force his partner to choose between spades and diamonds. He made a cue-bid of four hearts, and repeated the exercise by bidding six hearts when his partner jumped to six clubs.

However, North's plan to bid a grand slam in one of his suits ran into an unforeseeable roadblock. His pass on the next round might seem extraordinary, but in fact it was automatic.

The diagram does not show the full story. After the cue-bid of six hearts, South inadvertently bid six diamonds, which was insufficient. He could have bid seven diamonds without penalty, but he was not confident about making 13 with worthless doubletons in partner's suits. He tried six trump and North was left barred from the auction.

The fact that both suits normally and that South was so sure of his trump suit was a consolation to North for loss of a simple vulnerable game.

**NORTH**  
4AKQJ43  
7  
4AKQ872

**WEST (D)**  
7KJ9443  
912  
542

**EAST**  
4AKQJ43  
7  
4AKQ872

**SOUTH**  
4AKQJ43  
7  
4AKQ872

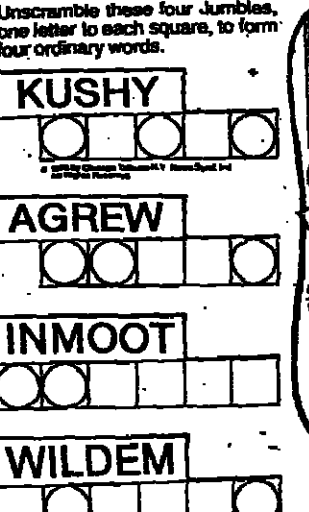
North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:  
West North East  
3♥ 4♥ 6♥  
Pass 6♥ Pass  
Pass 6♥ Pass  
West led the heart king.

## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_

Yesterday's Jumbles: AROMA HENCE COUSIN JOBBER

Answer: She wanted the pin, but hesitated to do this—"BROOCH" IT

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"

"Printed in Great Britain"

## DENNIS THE MENACE

by Dennis Lee



"No matter what we give him, he always manages to trade it for a drum!"



## Maria Epplé Hurt

## Wenzel Is First In Giant Slalom

ANCAVALLO, Italy, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Hanni Wenzel of Liechtenstein, the defending World Cup giant slalom champion, won the men's giant slalom in this Italian town today for her first triumph of the season.

Wenzel, 24, clocked an aggregate time of 43.80 seconds in two runs. She was followed by defending champion, Maria Epplé of West Germany, who placed second in 2:44.44.

Epplé, who won the world championship in the giant slalom last year, placed second in the first run and in the second, she placed fifth in 1:24.48 after the first heat, skied the fastest second run in 1:20.04 to move up two places in the overall standings.

Becky Dorsey was the top American, fifth in 2:44.97. Another American, Abbi Fisher, was barred from starting the second heat because of a late start in the first run.

Fisher, 21, who finished 11th in the first run, nearly broke into tears after being told of the disqualification. She started the first run a minute late after being slow in entering the gate.

More Races Scheduled

PARIS, Dec. 12 (UPI) — The Europa Cup women's ski races scheduled Friday and Saturday at La Plagne, France, have been postponed because of lack of snow.

Officials said they hoped to announce by Thursday whether the races can be rescheduled for Les Contamines, France, next Monday and Tuesday.

World Cup Leaders

1. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 2:43.80  
2. Maria Epplé, West Germany, 2:44.44  
3. Patsy Perry, USA, 2:44.97  
4. Christine Lohr, Austria, 2:45.11  
5. Christine Lohr, Austria, 2:45.11  
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John Keck, a National Football League umpire, got too close to the action in the Bengals-Rams game and was decked by the ball carrier, Pete Johnson of Cincinnati. Keck was not hurt.

## Bengals Upset Rams, 20-19

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 12 (AP) — Chris Blair's 42-yard field goal with three minutes left in the game gave the Cincinnati Bengals a 20-19 National Football League upset victory over the playoff-bound Los Angeles Rams here last night.

Blair's field goal was his second in the second half after the Rams led, 16-14, at the intermission but could score only one touchdown against the Bengals' tough defense all evening.

Cincinnati's victory was only its third against 12 defeats.

The Rams, already winners of the National Football Conference West title and 11-3 going into the game, jumped into a 13-0 lead in the first quarter. Frank Corral kicked a field goal of 37 and 23 yards and Terry Nelson scored on a 14-yard end-around play.

The Bengals came back with two touchdowns in the second quarter on a 46-yard pass play from Ken Anderson to Isaac Curtis and a 2-yard run by Pete Johnson.

Corral kicked a 29-yard field goal to give the Rams a 16-14 lead

at halftime, and was good on a 17-yarder in the third period to increase the Los Angeles lead.

Then the Bengals took command, although they scored only on the two field goals by Blair. But that was enough to keep the Rams from clinching a home-field advantage if they reach the NFC championship game.

Anderson, who was injured last week, came back to complete 13 of 27 passes for 227 yards. Pat Haden of the Rams, knocked out of action at one point in the game, completed 16 of 33 for 283 yards. Each quarterback had one pass intercepted.

The Rams operated with a makeshift backfield since halfback Lawrence McCutcheon and fullback John Cappelletti were out with injuries.

Indians' Fans Protest Trading Bell for Harrah

CANTON, Ohio, Dec. 12 (UPI) — Feeding the heat from fans for his trade of Buddy Bell, a popular third baseman, for Toby Harrah of the Texas Rangers, Gabe Paul, the Cleveland Indians president, strongly defended the deal yesterday.

"Of course I made the final decision on the deal," Paul said. "T



## Observer

## The Joy of Necking

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The newest pastime on American campuses is called "necking." Like dancing, necking requires two people, usually a male and a female, and a relatively private place with little light. It is usually done by appointment.

"Let's get together tonight and neck," one student may say to another. Or, "What do you say to a little necking Saturday night?"

Members of the older generation — that is, people who were in college five or six years ago — are often shocked and disgusted by necking. Dr. Albert D. Runcible, the noted authority, believes that necking's popularity, in fact, stems partly from the younger generation's traditional urge to do things that drive its elders up the wall.

"There's nothing more calculated to infuriate an aging 28-year-old than the sight of two students cramped uncomfortably in a parked car and partaking fully of the pleasures of necking," Runcible writes.

The quotation is from his \$22.50 illustrated book, "The Joy of Necking," a volume every college student who wants to be up-to-date keeps hidden under the mattress. Why under the mattress? To ensure the foggies who believe such books should be flaunted shamelessly on the coffee table.

What is necking? Bing Harper, who has been acclaimed by the campus press as "the hottest necker at Cornell," recently told the Associated Press that necking is "contemporary youth's response to the boredom created by televised football and unfettered sex."

Dr. Harold Liverworth, the syndicated general practitioner, said in a recent column that necking has little to do with sex and everything to do with jogging. Students too lazy to jog believe they can enjoy ample beautiful exercise by wrestling on sofas in darkened rooms and the back seats of parked cars. Dr. Liverworth wrote:

"He urged them to reconsider their arteries and lungs, pointing out that it takes 17 hours of intense necking to give heart and lungs the

same benefits that come from a mere two-hour jog around campus. Moreover, he cautioned, students who neck more than twice a week may be in for serious neck problems later in life.

Runcible, who is all enthusiasm for the new fad, sees necking as an exercise in pure pleasure and urges his readers to master its subtleties, which he describes under such chapter headings as "Smooching," "That Ear Lobe Is for Nibbling!" "How To Breathe Steamily" and so forth.

He places high importance on proper necking attire. For women, he recommends several layers of garments heavily equipped with snaps, buttons, hooks and bolts that would defy the dexterity of Houdini.

For men he suggests "a spare pair of hands" — Runcible's enthusiasm occasionally infects his style with cuteness — and a stiff white shirt. This will not only show lipstick and other cosmetics means to best advantage, but will also come in handy should the necker be crushed, rumpled look of tired bedsheet, thus leaving no doubt among one's peers that he is a necker to be reckoned with.

Runcible is impatient with students' dogged preference for necking in parked cars and on sofas. "The campus," he writes, "affords hundreds of places for perfectly scrumptious necking. What more delightful place for a little ear nibbling than the back of a lecture hall when all others are drooping to the history of the Ottoman Empire? For heavy smooching, the library stacks can be paradise snow."

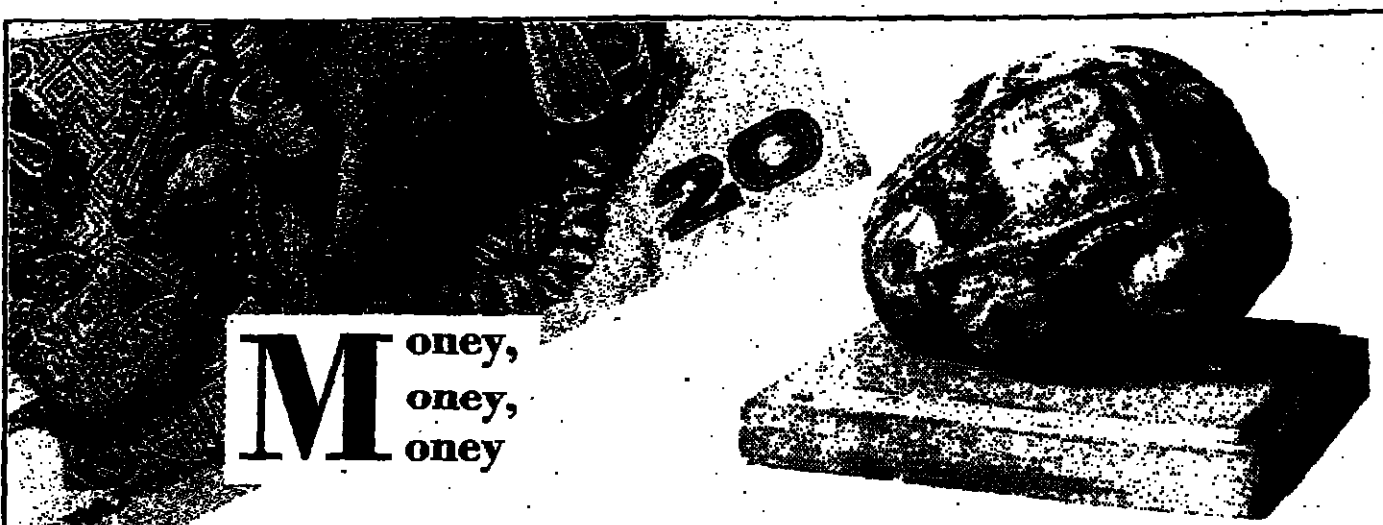
Campus controversy swirls around the question of what necking is normal and what is perverse. Runcible argues that there is no such thing as perverted necking, provided both neckers enjoy it, no body gets hurt and matters do not go any further than steamy eye-glances.

But, he cautions, "any necking that threatens to culminate in routine sexual gymnastics must be resisted with the utmost willpower if you wish to avoid the dreary fate that befell the older generation of students five or six years ago."

The joy of necking, then, consists in leaving the necker with something to look forward to.



Baker



Robert Morris: Money on the brain.

By Gale Wiley

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (IHT) — Money as sex. Money as culture. Money as fetish. Money as art.

In short, in a world obsessed with mammoth, money is the universal metaphor. With these and other ideas in mind, a group of West German artists two years ago began traveling around the world in search of museum pieces, archaeological finds and art works from 80 artists of this century for an art exhibition called "The Museum of Money."

The exhibit at the Duesseldorfer Kunsthalle (through Feb. 4) is a mix of ancient artifact, currency, modern art, and a sometimes funny, sometimes hateful journey through the many meanings of money.

"We begin with the idea that if you want something, you must give up or sacrifice something to get it," says Horst Krumitzky, the exhibit's organizer. "This primitive idea of sacrifice is the beginning of money as we know it."

Because money came to be associated with sacrifice, says Krumitzky, it should be no surprise that temples and banks shared the same role in ancient times.

Bartered Brides

"I like to think of money's development this way," says Krumitzky. "From the altar to the bank window; from the sacro-phagus to the safe; from the cowrie shell to the checkbook."

Cowrie shells, by the way, play an important part in the

exhibit. One of the earliest forms of money, the vagina-shaped cowrie shell was used to pay for a bride in ancient cultures. "This was done because of the taboo against incest," claims Krumitzky. "The girl taken in marriage (as a substitute mother) was symbolically sacrificed through marriage and paid for with cowrie shells. This was the beginning of what I call the economization of human sexuality."

It is no coincidence that pigs play a role (note New Guinea banknote above). Pigs were idols in pre-dynastic Egypt and represent "the unsocialized female sexuality," says Krumitzky.

"Today's piggy bank has a vagina-like slot in it. And when the pig is full, it's ready for its symbolic slaughter."

But the exhibit goes far beyond sexual connotation. Modern sculptors such as Robert Morris illustrate that money can, in fact, represent everything that exists — even brainpower.

Morris offers a brain sculpture swathed in dollar bills, an obvious reference to intelligence as a commodity — that ideas (and the people who think them up) are bought and sold in the marketplace.

Other artists attack money as fetish, as fulfiller of suppressed sexual drives and as replacer of those things one thinks one has lost.

Disco Drone

In one unsigned exhibit, a large pie-shaped reflecting room offers banal altars of electronic consumer goods blinking dumbly as the disco song "Money,"

"Money, Money" drones in the background.

It is to the exhibit's credit that its artists assail art as money, too. Leading the attack is Swedish painter/sculptor Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd, who suggests that art investment firm be established whereby artists sell only their signatures. ("After all, that's all buyers care about," he says.)

To illustrate his idea he offers a large pyramid stool in the shape of Leonardo's L.

In another tongue-in-cheek exhibit, the history of Edouard Manet's famous "Asparagus Still Life" is detailed. In 1880 Manet sold his painting for 800 Francs. In 1968 the painting was sold to a cartel for 1.36 million German marks.

And there are other ideas: Money as kitsch. Monopoly games. Novelty items such as plexiglass toilet seats laced with dollar bills. Slot machines. Money bags. Coin collections.

Best Part

There is a gag which consists of a box on which is written: "Nine out of ten women agree. The best part of a man is his..."

Then there is the inscription that John Murphy says beneath a collection of some Roman coins: "Money does not draw its value from the material of which it is composed, but rather from

The worship of signatures: Reuterswärd's prayer stool in the shape of Leonardo's L.

its form which is the image or mark of the Prince."

Finally, there is one room of the exhibit devoted to West Germany's controversial Joseph Beuys, who covers four walls with 31 blackboards of scribbles and sketches, ideas for a "more humanistic financial system."

As Marshall McLuhan once wrote, "Money is a metaphor, a transfer, a bridge... a storehouse of communally achieved work, skill and experience... a translator and transmitter... a sacrament."

Boston Pops conductor Arthur Fiedler is in fair condition after surgery aimed at helping the 83-year-old maestro walk. Fiedler underwent a "limited neurosurgical procedure" for about an hour Monday night. A hospital spokesman said the surgery was intended "to correct problems that had been affecting his mobility and gait."

Fiedler, who will be 84 Sunday, entered the hospital Saturday, about a week after he had undergone four days of treatment for what was described as exhaustion.

Marlon Brando is snapping at the Alexian Brothers again — calling them, among other things, "lying bastards" in an interview with Playboy magazine. The feud erupted

## Brownmiller-Mailer: PEOPLE: Luncheon Main Event

What kind of sparks would fly if you invited Susan Brownmiller and Norman Mailer to the same party? The New York Public Library found when the feminist author of "Against Our Will," a study of rape, and the literary ser's longtime Mr. Macho joined other writers at a buffet-luncheon presentation of a \$100,000 check to the NYPL's research facilities from B. Dalton, the new booksellers in town. The Brownmiller-Mailer confrontation began with a slight but suspenseful edge of wariness. Mailer, sipping a soft drink, responded to Miss Brownmiller's suggestion to join her table, slowly detaching himself from another group of women.

"What saddens me as a feminist," said Miss Brownmiller, greeting him cheerfully, "is that you will always be surrounded by a cluster of admiring women." She added that he "got into my book for writing that 'a little bit of rape is good for a man's soul.' Mailer counted punches, pleading "irony." The sparring began to escalate before Mailer remarked that "our fundamental differences are profound," and the two went on to such neutral topics as their Brooklyn high schools (Boys and Midwood), calorie intake and the demands of the book-promotion circuit. "You do seem to be attracted to gutsy women — up to a point," Miss Brownmiller said, returning to Topic A. "but one couldn't say any of your wives have been your equals." Replied Mailer: "Susan — I have a daughter named Susan so that's why I address you, shall we say, amavicularly — I've never met a woman who isn't my equal."

One of Sen. Herman Tamm's many financial entanglements was cleared up when he and his former wife, Betty, agreed to a proper settlement just before the scheduled start of what could have been a nasty court fight. The Tams were divorced in 1977 after 35 years of marriage, but haggled over who should get what kept delaying final agreement. Now, according to a lawyer for Mrs. Tamm, she will receive \$150,000 and lifetime access to their spring farm in Lovelock, Ga. It was good part as a result of disclosure during the divorce proceedings that the senator ran into a sea of questions about his finances.

When Gov. George Wallace leaves office next year, he'll go to style. Country music singer Willie Nelson will headline a benefit for the three-term governor on Jan. 9, nine days before his term ends. Wallace's assistant press secretary Elva Stanton, said proceeds from the benefit will be used to buy Wallace a new luxury car.

Howard Hunt may have bungled the Watergate burglary, but he's after that the mistakes were not by Richard Nixon. And in a letter to the editor of the Miami Herald Hunt says Nixon has yet to assess his share of the blame. Mr. Hunt: "Let us credit Nixon with that much: he is his presidential duty but let us not forget that he has his friends — and the nation — honorably and so remains responsible for Watergate in 1973. 'Watergate's trail of prisoners men and broken it is' —

— SAMUEL JUSTI

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